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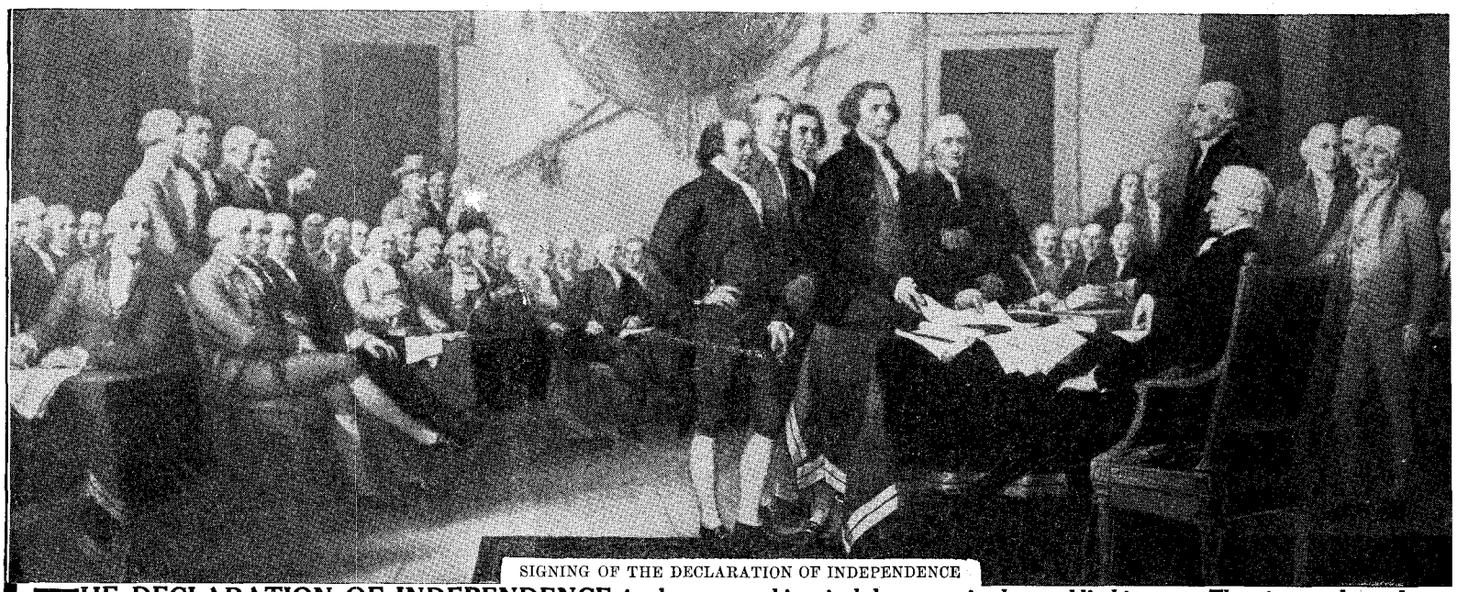

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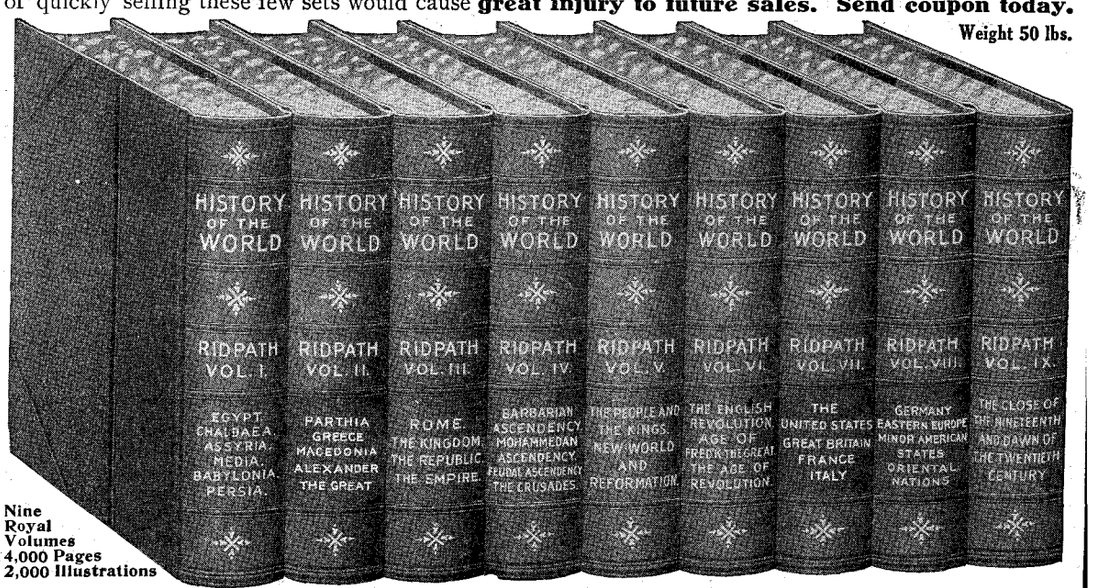
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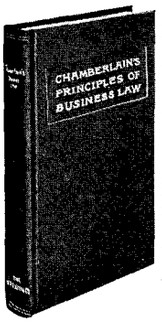

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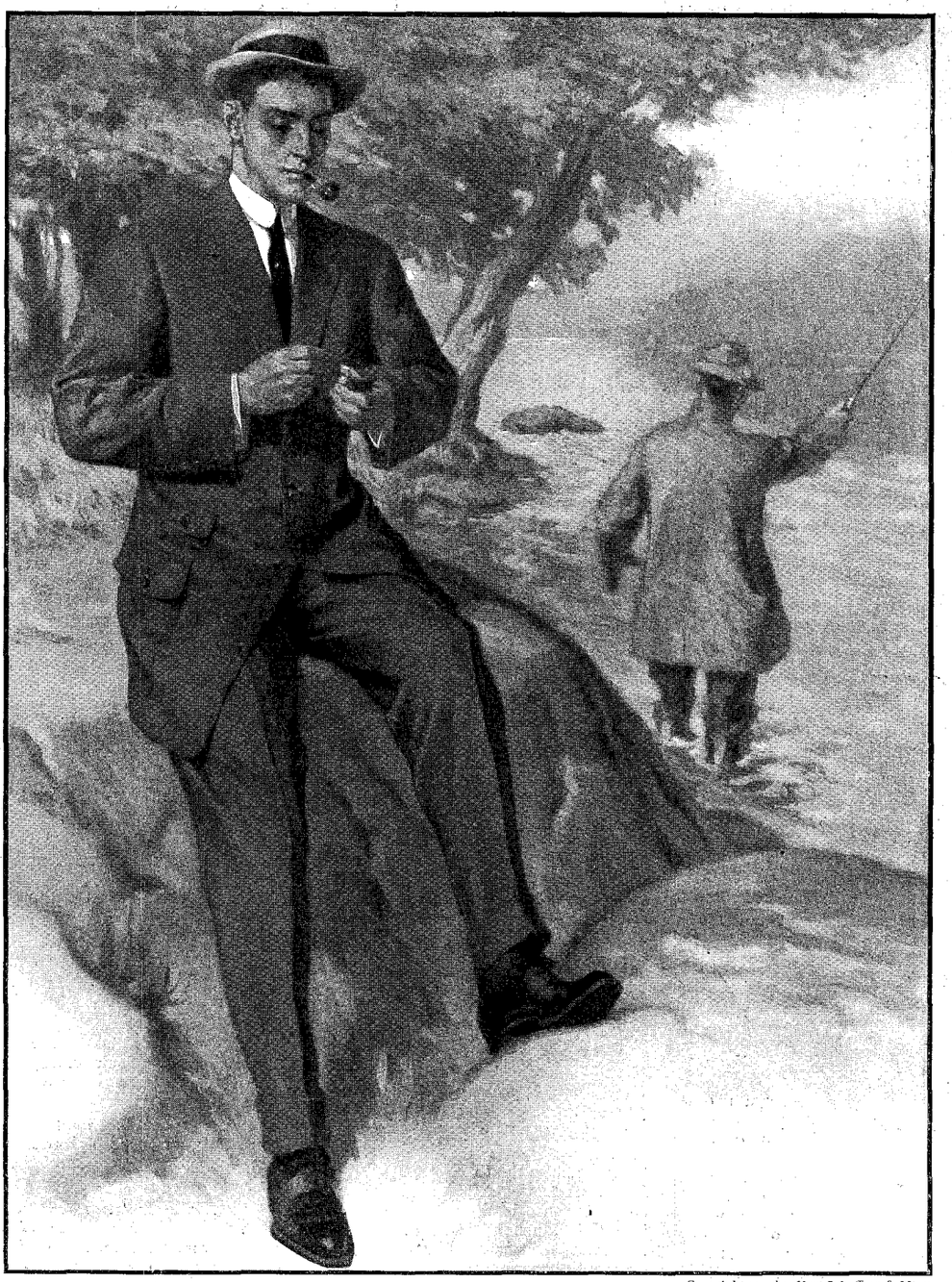

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

A DENATURED HEPBURN LAW

ALTHO the "commodities clause" of the Hepburn Railroad Rate Law is printed in simple English words in the statute-books, in three years' time the railroad lawyers and the United States Government have been unable to agree on its meaning. Now the Supreme Court vouchsafes its authoritative and final interpretation, and reveals the fact that neither of the former readings was correct. Nor is even the Supreme Court unanimous in its version, as Justice Harlan writes a dissenting opinion. The clause in question decrees that—

"It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it or under its authority, or which it may own, in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

The purpose of this clause, according to Senator Elkins, who framed it, was to divorce transportation from production, and it was aimed especially at the group of railroads which controlled the anthracite situation through their ownership of most of the mines. By the lower courts, on the appeal of these railroads, the clause was declared confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. According to the Supreme Court, however, the clause is not unconstitutional, but merely ineffectual. As Attorney-General Wickersham remarks, the decision "does not sustain the full contention of either the Government or the carriers." Thus the declaration that the clause is constitutional is a victory for the Government. But this victory is practically nullified, at least as far as any immediate effect is concerned, by the decision that railroads may own stock in mining companies whose products they carry without coming under the prohibition of the "commodities clause." Moreover, a railroad may own and operate mines, sell the coal at the pit's mouth, and afterward transport it. To quote from Justice White's summary of the decision:

"1. The claim of the Government that the provision contained in the Railroad Rate Act approved June 29, 1906, commonly called the commodities clause, prohibits a railway company from moving commodities in interstate commerce because the company has manufactured, mined, or produced them, or owned them in whole or in part, or has had an interest, direct or indirect, in them, wholly irrespective of the relation or connection of the carrier with the commodities at the time of transportation, is decided to be untenable. It is also decided that the provision of the commodities clause relating to interest, direct or indirect, does not embrace an interest which a carrier may have in a producing corporation as the result of the ownership by the carrier of stock in such corporation irrespective of the amount of stock which the carrier may own in such corporation, provided the corporation has been organized in good faith.

"2. Rejecting the construction placed by the Government upon the commodities clause, it is decided that that clause, when all its provisions are harmoniously construed, has solely for its object to prevent carriers engaged in interstate commerce from being associated in interest at the time of transportation with the commodities transported, and therefore the commodities clause only prohibits railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce from transporting in such commerce commodities under the following circumstances and conditions:

"(*a*) When the commodity has been manufactured, mined, or produced by a railroad company or under its authority, and at the time of transportation the railroad company has not in good faith before the act of transportation parted with its interest in such commodity.

"(*b*) When the railroad company owns the commodity to be transported in whole or in part.

"(*c*) When the railroad company at the time of transportation has an interest, direct or indirect, in a legal sense in the commodity, which last prohibition does not apply to commodities manufactured, mined, produced, owned, etc., by a corporation because a railroad company is a stockholder in such corporation. Such ownership of stock in a producing company by a railroad company does not cause it, as the owner of the stock, to have a legal interest in the commodity manufactured, etc., by the producing corporation."

"Even from a legal point of view," says Justice White, the Hepburn Law could not possibly bring about the results—confiscation, etc.—attributed to it by the lower court.

The press, in the main, are not jubilant over the decision, interpreting it to mean that the six railroads chiefly concerned—the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie, the New Jersey Central, the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh Valley—are victors even in defeat. "The finding has done much to shake popular admiration for the Supreme Court, and to advance the cause of public ownership of railroads," writes Alfred Henry Lewis in his Washington letter to the New York *American*. "It closes the front door, but leaves a back door open, and the business may go on as before," says the Columbus *Dispatch*. The net effect, according to the St. Paul *Dispatch*, will be to force the railroads to do through subsidiary and holding companies what the law prohibits them from doing as transportation companies. The anthracite roads, remarks the Baltimore *American*, have little reason to complain, since "the conversion of actual ownership into stock interest would not seem to be a difficult feat." Altho technically sustained, the clause is actually reduced to the value of waste paper, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, which is not surprized that

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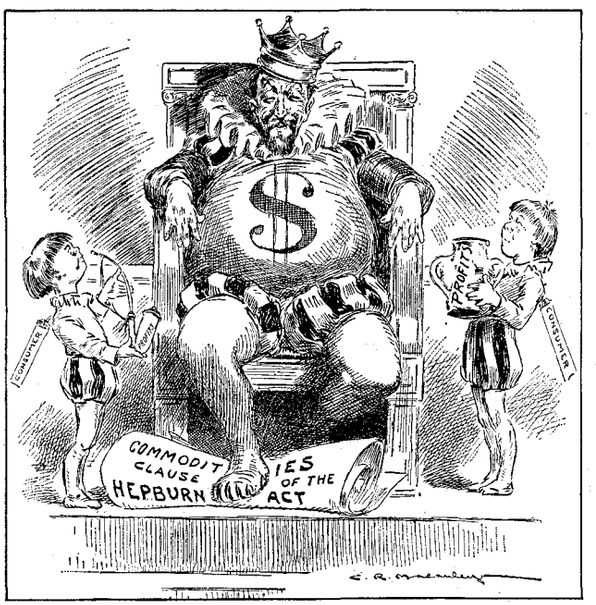
the court took several months to produce this decision. "Entirely constitutional—and perfectly useless" is the Philadelphia *Record's* characterization of what remains of the commodities clause, while *The Inquirer*, of the same city, remarks that "the railroad com-



OLD KING COAL WAS A MERRY OLD SOUL.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

panies get the oyster and the Government gets the shell." "There are many ways of killing a cat," comments the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "but the commodities clause has suffered the insinuating death of being choked by butter." The Hepburn Law is constitutional, remarks *The Times*, of the same borough, "but it is the easiest thing in the world to drive a million carloads of coal through it." The New York *Times* thinks it necessary to assure its readers that the law is not a lottery, and that a lawsuit is not a game of chance.

Attorney-General Wickersham, on the other hand, regards the decision as confirming the powers of Congress to achieve, by further legislation, the result it failed of in the present commodities clause. To quote:

"The decision adopts a construction of the statute different from that contended for by both the Government and the carriers. It, however, sustains the principle contended for by the Government that Congress has power to prohibit a carrier from carrying in competition with other shippers commodities which the carrier owns or in which it is interested. It operates at once to prevent any carrier from transporting any commodity which it owns at the moment of shipment, and it confirms in Congress power to extend that prohibition to the carriage of commodities owned at the time of shipment by a corporation in which the carrier has a stock interest."

This view is shared by the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Chicago *Tribune*, *Record-Herald*, and *Inter Ocean*, and the Springfield *Republican*. It is also affirmed by Justice Harlan in his minority report, which reads:

"As those cases are now determined wholly on a construction of the parts of the Hepburn Act here in question, and as Congress, if it sees fit, may meet this construction by additional legislation, I content myself simply with an expression of non-concurrence in some of the views exprest by the court as to the meaning and scope of the act. In my judgment, the act, reasonably and properly construed, according to its language, includes within its prohibitions any railroad company transporting articles or commodities if at the time it legally or equitably owns stocks—certainly if it so owns a majority or all the stock—in the company that mined, manufactured, or produced the articles or commodities being transported by such railroad company."

Says the Springfield *Republican*, which regards the decision as a real and substantial victory for the Government:

"The great contested point, that the Congressional power to regulate interstate commerce includes the power to prohibit, has now, if not before, been definitely conceded, and by a unanimous court at that. . . . . .

"So the way has been opened—if it had ever been closed, which was not the case—to the Federal licensing of State corporations to engage in interstate commerce, if that is deemed a desirable policy in meeting the trust problem."

While the clause itself is left of little value, says the Philadelphia *Press*, the power of Congress in future legislation is defined in a way which greatly increases it. "The regulation of both trusts and railroads," it adds, "has many constitutional obstacles reduced or removed from its path by the decision on the commodity clause." "Had the impossible contentions of the Government been sustained," asserts the New York *Times*, "75 per cent. of the anthracite coal mined in the State of Pennsylvania would have been shut up within that State until such time as the coal-carrying railroad companies could have effected arrangements to comply with what Mr. Bonaparte thought was the law"—with a coal famine as a result.

The peculiar features of the anthracite situation are thus set forth by the Philadelphia *Record*:

"The independent shippers can reach markets only over the lines of companies which compete with them in coal-mining. The railroad companies can—and this is the accusation against them—charge an extortionate rate for hauling coal, and this might drive the independents out of business, altho the rate be the same to the independents and to the coal companies controlled by the carrying company. The railroad company can gain as a carrier all that it loses as a coal-miner, while the independent miner has no such resource. The commodity clause was designed to reach this real, but concealed, discrimination."

With all sympathy for the public sentiment against what is in a considerable degree an anthracite monopoly, it must be confest, says *The Wall Street Journal*, that the court has taken the reasonable view, and one in strict accordance with sound public policy. It goes on to explain that "the railroad holdings of hard-

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

coal properties had been acquired quite fairly through their various charters, and to segregate such properties in the manner contemplated by the Government interpretation of the commodities section of the Hepburn Law, might have been not merely to involve

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—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

the sale of properties acquired in good faith at a ruinous sacrifice, but would, in all probability, have imposed an impossible task upon the holders," since it would have been virtually impossible to sell such immense properties in the open market.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRUST POLICY

THE Israelitish king who informed his subjects in a public speech that his little finger would be thicker than his father's loins, and that he would substitute scorpions for the whips they had formerly known, soon found that he had to leave the country hurriedly; and since that date rulers have not ordinarily incorporated such remarks in their public addresses. It has been evident from the expressions in the financial and conservative papers that our world of high finance have been rather expecting the substitution of whips for scorpions than the reverse, under the Taft Administration, and some word or act indicating which it is to be has been impatiently awaited. The Wickersham speech of April 30, quoted in our last issue, is eagerly examined by the editors with this end in view. No scorpions are discovered, but most of the editors profess to see that the Attorney-General has a strong grip on the whip-handle. The Democratic editors, however, insist that the whip is merely to be flourished and cracked spectacularly, and they are waiting to see some real welts on a corporation hide before they believe.

The following passage is considered the most significant part of the Attorney-General's speech. The first two paragraphs are dwelt upon by the editors who distrust his intention to punish sinners, while the last two paragraphs are quoted by his admirers:

"It may be—it probably is—true that in the movement to impress upon the whole business world the meaning and force of certain laws, and the necessity of attention and obedience to them, some suits were instituted and some prosecutions commenced without sufficient consideration and without adequate cause.

"When such conditions are found to exist the present Administration will not hesitate to withdraw the suits or dismiss the prosecutions. Such action must not, however, be taken as any indication of an intention by this Administration to abandon in the slightest degree the vigorous, impartial enforcement of the law or to undo in any degree the splendid work of the last Administration.

"We have heard frequently of late from representatives of certain business interests of the country cries of 'Let us have peace,' and 'Let us alone.' The price of peace is obedience to law; those who honestly try to keep the law need not fear prosecution. I am perfectly well aware that there is an uncertainty as to the precise scope and meaning of that law which most closely touches all business activities of the country, namely, the Sherman Antitrust Law, and I should be the last to authorize the institution of a criminal proceeding against men who, without intent to violate the law, have, nevertheless, acted in technical contravention of an extreme and most drastic construction of that enactment.

"But certain of the principles underlying that law are assuredly now understood, and any attempt at this time, with the present construction of that law agreed upon by all the higher courts, to combine, in the form of a trust or otherwise, with the obvious intention of restraining commerce among the States or of creating a monopoly of an important part of that commerce, would evidence such deliberate intention to break the law as to justify and compel the Government to use all or any of the remedies given by law adequate to prevent the accomplishment of such purpose and to punish the attempt."

There is nothing in this "to encourage lawbreakers in the higher fields of business," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), while there is "everything to indicate" that a firm hand will be kept upon "the enforcement of the criminal statutes," and "the omens for the future are of the best." It is evident to the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.) that "those who want peace can not expect to secure it by a policy of indifference to lawbreaking." If his policy, it adds, "is disruptive of the business interests of the country, the disruption must continue until obedience to the law is secured." Says the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"The malefactors have as much to fear from this Administration as from the last—perhaps more. When ill-advised suits are dropt or not begun, the courts and the prosecuting officers have more time for actions for which there is abundant warrant. The givers and takers of rebates, and gentlemen who think that fraudulent weighing-scales are a legitimate part of the business equipment of a corporation, will doubtless find that they can not get along any better under Mr. Wickersham than they would under Mr. Bonaparte."

It now rests with the business world to decide whether we shall have peace or the sword, observes the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.):

"The prospect is fair for a fruitful peace, if only the corporations will be obedient to the law. The President is eager to promote this peace, the country very willing to ratify it. Will big business forfeit its national opportunity, as it has elected to do in the recent legislative session in this State, and continue its momentarily or occasionally successful, but eventually disastrous, policy of backstair plotting with politicians instead of open dealing with the public? Will it turn a fair promise into renewed and more bitter warfare? Or will it accept the inevitable, the wholesome inevitable, and make it redound to its own and the general welfare?"

The opposition press, however, regard Mr. Wickersham's notice of withdrawal of some suits as a sign of weak surrender to the trusts, and Mr. Hearst's New York *American* says:

"Possibly this sort of festivity is pleasing to President Taft.

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We doubt it. Certainly it has a very ugly sound in the ears of the public. Why should Mr. Wickersham apologize for Roosevelt? Why should Mr. Taft apologize for Roosevelt?

"Why not go ahead, without apologies for predecessors, and attend to their own business according to the laws of the land which, as Mr. Wickersham says, are now so plain. Of whose voice was this speech the echo, anyway?"

REPUBLICAN REVOLT AGAINST THE ALDRICH TARIFF

PUBLIC attention, wavering from the vicissitudes of the Aldrich Bill despite the exhortations of the tariff-reform press, was recalled by a dashing flank attack upon the sacred schedules executed by a band of insurgent Republican Senators. Wonder succeeded interest, it may be supposed, when the rumor spread that the battle-cry of these insurgents was "the rights of the ultimate consumer." This cry is being echoed, altho with a note of hopelessness, by the Republican papers.

Photograph by The National Press Association, Washington, D. C.

SOME OF STANDARD OIL'S COMPETITORS.

This group of members of the Association of Independent Oil Producers and Refiners testified before the Senate Finance Committee that the Standard Oil Company produces only 11 per cent. of the crude petroleum produced in the United States, while the Independents furnish the remaining 89 per cent. Thus the independent producers, rather than the Standard Oil Company, would benefit by a tariff on crude petroleum. The Secretary of the Association, W. W. Tarbell, is a brother of Miss Ida Tarbell.

The Senate Tariff Bill, as it has evolved under Senator Aldrich's guiding hand, represents, it is now generally charged by the press, revision upward rather than downward. Through all the confusion of technicalities pervading the tariff discussion this charge has insistently held the ear of the consumer. It is a matter in which, according to *La Follette's Weekly*, "the intelligence of the people is quite as much under test as the statesmanship of Messrs. Payne, Aldrich, and Cannon."

The Republican onslaught upon the Aldrich Bill was opened by Senator Dolliver (Rep.), of Iowa, who asserts that the complicated cotton and wool schedules are actually higher than those of the Dingley Law, and insinuates that they were prepared by interested parties outside of the Senate. "The protective principle is sound," he says, "and fails only when the greed and avarice of the tariff beneficiaries are allowed to prevail, and they write their own schedules." He pictures the Republican members of the Finance Committee as "being now engaged, with hired help and outside experts, in an endeavor to have their own bill explained to them." Senator Aldrich indignantly characterizes this criticism of the cotton and wool schedules as "an assault on the very citadel of protection."

Senator Cummins (Rep., Iowa), taking up the attack, accuses the Aldrich Bill of "keeping promises to the ear and breaking them to the hope." He discovers no substantial reductions for the benefit of the consumer except in lumber and hides. In explanation of the general Senatorial indifference to this fact he says:

"I have heard it said over and over since we began this discussion, not, of course, in public debate, but in private conversation, that there are but few people, comparatively, who were interested in a reduction of duties. I know that the voices of those who are clamoring for an increase of Custom-House taxation are more distinctly heard in the corridors and committee-rooms. There will come a time presently when the clamor of the millions who want relief will sound like the roar of a thousand Niagaras, from one ocean to the other."

Senator Clapp (Rep.), of Minnesota, characterizes the present stage of revision as "a mere farce," and asserts that "if I thought there was not to be a revision downward I would pack my grip and go home, for my duty does not require that I should stay here and participate in a farce." The best friends of protection, he says, are those who want revision downward:

"The American people demand this kind of a revision, and, if they do not get it now, they will demand that it be given them within two years. Then it may be that the revision will be, not in the hands of the friends of protection, but in the hands of its enemies. We all knew what our promise to them was, and what it meant. No representatives of the people throng Washington's hotels or our corridors, but the people are waiting just the same for the promised revision downward."

In a test vote last week ten Republican Senators voted with the Democrats—a vote which betokens, according to the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep)., "a considerably larger revolt than its numbers indicate." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which is credited with being closely in touch with the Administration, admonishes that the protests of the insurgents "should be heeded by the Republican leaders in the Senate," and goes on to say:

"Those attacks do not represent mere individual or sectional dissatisfaction with items or schedules in the Aldrich measure. They reflect the wide-spread popular opinion that the Senate Bill, so far as the rates levied on imports are concerned, is in no material sense an improvement on the Dingley Law and does not make good the promises of the Republican national platform. The Republican platform of 1908 promised a revision which would mean something—not a mere rewriting of the Dingley schedules, duties being lowered a shade here and advanced a shade there, the net result being the reenactment of a law which has stood on the statute-book for twelve years and was drawn to fit conditions in trade and industry which have radically changed in the interval. . . . . .

"It argues a curious misunderstanding of the enormous strides made since 1897 to insist, as the framers of the Finance Committee's Bill do, that nothing but a delicate reshading of existing tariff rates is now needed. If that is all the situation demands, the business of the country has been agitated for nothing and the growth of the last twelve years has been immaterial and meaningless. The country is unprepared to accept such logic, and Senators like Mr. Dolliver, Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Nelson voice only the general amazement of the public at discovering that, in the opinion of the

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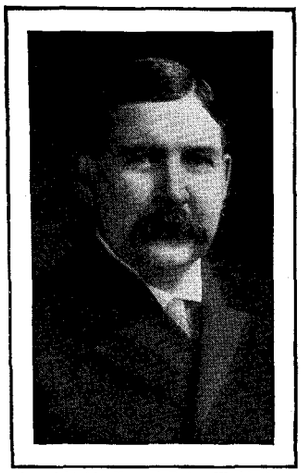

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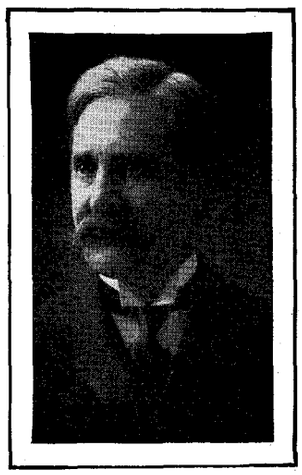
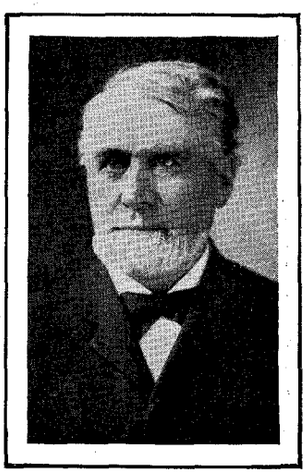
JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
Iowa.



ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
Iowa.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Wisconsin.



KNUTE NELSON,
Minnesota.

framers of the Senate Bill, we are no further on industrially than we were in 1897, altho foreign trade has doubled since then and the value of domestic manufactures has increased over 50 per cent.

"As *The Tribune* has said before, the logic of the situation demands a revision which can be recognized as such. The country expects to see real changes made in rates and the very liberal protection given in the Dingley Law generally reduced."

Unless the revision of the tariff is the revision the people want, predicts the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the Senate leaders have before them "a very serious and sudden awakening." Mr. Aldrich's Bill in its present shape is "something more than unsatisfactory, something worse than a disappointment," says the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.)., which adds: "The central and fatal vice of the Senator's bill is its duplicity." The New York *Evening Mail*, a stanch Republican organ, asserts that the party is inviting defeat by its amazing failure to keep its preelection promises as to tariff revision. We read:

"Rarely if ever has the dangerous folly of presuming too far upon the forbearance of the people been more forcibly exemplified than by the gentlemen responsible for the present status of the Tariff Bill in the Senate. . . . It is an affront as well as a disappointment to the country, a serious irritant to business interests, and a discredit to the party in whose name it has been brought about. . . . . .

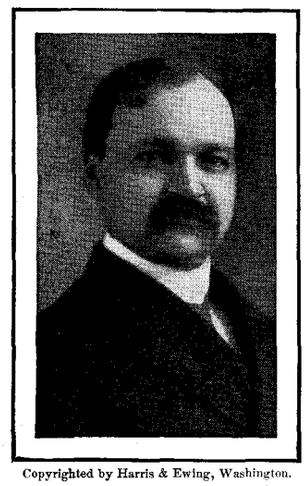
"The Republicans have never gone into Congress more definitely pledged to a course of action than they are to a downward revision of the tariff at this time. How they have kept that pledge—or how they propose to keep it—is told in the Senate proceedings in terms which burn with reproach to the party which the people trusted when it begged them for a new vote of confidence last fall. The promises of platforms and candidates have been trampled under foot. The obligations of high party duty have been repudiated, and instead of a broad-minded effort to enact a tariff bill adapted as far as possible to the needs of the country as a whole, the public is compelled to witness the spectacle of trusted leaders of the Senate wrangling in a sordid scramble to gain consideration for special and sectional interests.

"The country is losing, if it has not already lost, all hope for a tariff measure conforming to ante-election pledges. Politics, not patriotism, and greed for special privilege rather than regard for the common welfare have become the dominant influences in the Senate. In short, there is imminent danger of a tariff enactment which shall prove to be a base compromise, not only of schedules but of conscience, a betrayal of Republican faith and a disappointment to the entire country. . . . . .

"The last Democratic incumbent of the Presidential office denounced a tariff bill enacted by his party as 'a creature of perfidy and dishonor.' He considered it a breach of party obligation, but rather than veto it allowed it to become a law without his signature.

"Is it the purpose of the Republican leaders in the Senate to compel President Taft either to follow Mr. Cleveland's example or exercise the veto power in order to preserve his self-respect? Or are they inviting defeat in the elections for members of a new House in 1910?"

Nothing could be better for the cause of a tariff commission, remarks the Detroit *Free Press* (Rep.), than "the spectacle which



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CHARLES CURTIS,
Kansas.

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW,
Kansas.

ELMER J. BURKETT,
Nebraska.

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M. N. JOHNSON,
North Dakota.

SOME INSURGENT REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

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Congress is making of itself in its efforts at alleged 'revision' of the Dingley schedules." And it adds:

"How tired even the business interests of the country are becoming of the present haphazard way of framing the tariff is evidenced by the fact that nearly 250 commercial organizations, representing a membership of several hundred thousand merchants, manufacturers, and business men of various lines throughout the country, have joined in a vigorous movement to stop the present tariff agitation and provide for a board of experts to study the whole question and revise the schedules in the light of their researches.

"Some of those interested in the subject estimate that about $10,000,000 a day is lost to merchants and manufacturers by what they call the bickerings of Congress and the grasping selfishness of overprotected interests.

"These advocates of a tariff commission, who are bombarding Congress with delegations, telegrams, and letters, are not satisfied with a bureau composed of the heads of departments, such as Senator Aldrich proposes. They want a representative commission made up of recognized experts and business men of practical knowledge and experience."

PRACTICAL WORK FOR PEACE

NO aspect of the international peace movement has been more striking than the way in which the agitation has changed in the past few years from theory to practicality. This appears, for instance, in the proceedings of last week's National Peace Congress in Chicago. The peace idealists are at last being "joined by hard-headed men of affairs whose daily cry is for results," said Mr. Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers and a leader in the work of conciliating capital and labor. Mr. Samuel Gompers, speaking for labor, declared the peace question "particularly a question largely affecting the working people of all countries," as they bear the brunt of war both in battle and in the years of hard times following. "The only things that war really creates," he exclaimed, "are widows and orphans." This stern practical interest of both capital and labor in preventing war was dwelt upon by a number of speakers, and the increasing burden of armaments in time of peace came in for attention, particularly the fact that two-thirds of the expense of our Government goes for pensions for past wars and preparations for future ones. Germany, long considered a horrible example of a nation burdened with militarism, actually spends less for these purposes than the United States. Along with increasing armaments have come, however, more arbitration treaties, more peace conferences, and more limitations on warfare. President Taft, in a letter to the Chicago conference, announced a policy of peaceable intervention to keep other countries from plunging into war. He wrote:

"The possibilities of war now arising come chiefly from irresponsibilities of government, and in those countries where stability of internal control is lacking. The United States has contributed much to the cause of peace by assisting countries weak in respect to their internal government, so as to strengthen in them the cause of law and order. This relation of guardian and ward between nations and countries, in my judgment, helps along the cause of international peace and indicates progress in civilization.

"The policy of the United States in avoiding war under all circumstances except those plainly inconsistent with honor or its highest welfare has been made so clear to the world as hardly to need statement at my hands. I can only say that so far as my legitimate influence extends, while at the head of this Government, it will always be exerted to the full in favor of peace, not only as between this country and other countries, but as between our sister nations."

Germany is the country that usually comes in at such meetings for sad reflections on its benighted condition, as it has been the chief opponent of compulsory international arbitration and the limitation of armaments. Mr. James Brown Scott, however, whose work for peace in our State Department and at The Hague will some day be more fully recognized, said in a paper read at Chicago that Germany is experiencing a change of heart and will probably be found in favor of compulsory arbitration at the next Hague conference. Germany is now negotiating an arbitration treaty with the United States.

The Kaiser seems to have attached sufficient importance to these criticisms to allow his Ambassador at Washington, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, to appear before the Chicago convention and make a formal defense of Germany's record. This is considered the most important event of the convention. Speaking of arbitration and the limitation of armaments, he declared:

"Our Government and people heartily sympathize with the idea of submitting such questions to arbitration which do not involve national honor and vital national interests. If my Government were unwilling to enter into a general treaty of obligatory arbitration they on the other hand have always declared themselves willing to conclude treaties of arbitration with other governments in pairs. The German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs only a few weeks ago gave expression to this view before the German Parliament. . . . . .

"As to the question of the limitation of armaments, you all know that the German Government could not see their way to take any steps in this matter.

"The Imperial Chancellor has several times explained in his speeches before the Imperial Parliament that the reduction of armaments was no doubt desirable, but that it was difficult to find a practical solution of the question, as it could not be decided upon abstract principles or mathematical calculations. Our armaments, the Chancellor went on to say, are established by a law which everybody can study if he cares to do so, and measured solely by our own defense requirements for the purpose of the protection of our commerce and coasts, and as has been insisted on at many previous occasions, present no menace to any people. Incidentally I may mention that we will in 1912 have ten *Dreadnoughts* and three *Invincibles*, and not seventeen or twenty-five *Dreadnoughts* as was wrongly stated. . . . . .

"In the hundred years that have passed since we became a nation in arms we went to war only when it was absolutely necessary for the purpose of the unification of Germany. This object was worth fighting for, and could not be obtained by peaceful means. If our neighbors had let Germany unite without interfering, we would have had no war at all. And since we are a united nation we never went to war. We wish to mind our own business and not to be disturbed in it. We are happy and contented, and are therefore no menace to neighboring nations. But our geographical situation and the lessons we learned from an eventful history have taught us to believe that George Washington's words still hold good, who, as you all know, said: 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'"

A vigorous defense of the profession of arms was made by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Commander of the Department of the Lakes. He said in part:

"A good navy and a good army can do more to bring about peace than all the speeches of well-fed delegates. The soldier is the peace-lover. We love peace so much that when we are in trouble we fight to bring it about.

"If nations are prepared to defend themselves and stand firmly, and a war is going to cost more than it is going to return, I think that the patriotism of the people and the good judgment of the statesmen will prevent war.

"I have read in the papers in the last three days much against the army. I have always felt that the profession of my father, of myself, and of my son was a creditable one, and I can not help thinking that even tho that profession may now be in disrepute it has been an honorable one. It has benefited the people of this country.

"When I look back and think that the Prince of Peace came on earth 1,909 years ago and that there has been ever since a large and respectable element that has argued for peace and is still arguing for peace, I have my doubts whether my profession will go out of existence before my time.

"I doubt if my son will live long enough to see the gun turned into the plowshare, to see the sword beaten into the pruning-hook.

"I hope that before that time there will not be needed armies

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for the protection of the people, but up to the time that you do not need armies I believe that it behooves the people of this country to maintain their Army and their Navy in an efficient condition.

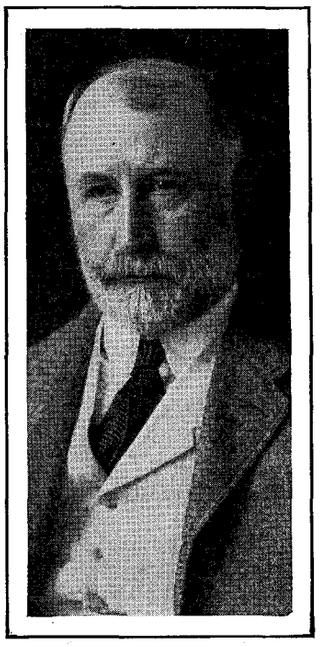
"I believe that the 12-inch guns along the Atlantic and the Pacific, with a well-drilled body of men, will do far more toward maintaining peace than all the talk that all the good people of all the countries of the world could do in times that are not strenuous."

STREET-RAILWAY LOOT IN NEW YORK

NEW light is thrown upon New York City's shocking traction scandals by the graphic and trenchant story of the Metropolitan Street Railway combination told by Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court of New York. Justice Gaynor recites the history of the promoting adventurers who skilfully reared up a great financial structure of more than $700,000,000, and then tossed it into the courts a bankrupt wreck. He tells how the street railroads, which this combination owned, yielded "by far the largest revenue of any street railways in the world," and how in spite of this they have been in bankruptcy and operated by a United States court for two years. He gives, step by step, the methods which were employed to give one company control of the elevated, surface, and subway lines and then uncovers the system of "overbonding" and "overstocking," of "exploitation and spoliation," which finally wrecked the company and threw it into bankruptcy. "The public is paying in fares, or expected to pay eventually," says Justice Gaynor, "interest on bonds and dividends on stocks, the aggregate of which bonds and stocks is several times what the construction and equipment of all of these roads would actually cost under proper management." The vast total of stocks is $405,882,500, and of bonds and similar securities $295,253,411. A typical example of traction loot in New York as selected by Justice Gaynor is the case of the Manhattan Subway.

The writer tells the story in brief in *Pearson's Magazine* (May):

"The city built this subway out of its own funds at a cost of over $44,000,000 for the contract work and material, as we have seen. No dollar of any one else entered into it, altho there are many persons who still continue to laud certain financiers by name for having risked their capital in building it, so fixt is the false notion which was persistently disseminated to that effect. But when it was completed, it belonged to the said Interborough Rapid Transit Company by contract of the city for 75 years, *i.e.*, 50 years with a right of an extension of 25 years; the rental being that the company should pay to the city the interest (3.5 per cent.) on the bonds of the city issued to raise the funds to build the subway, and never to exceed 1 per cent. additional thereon, dependent on the company's receipts. The company is not to pay the principal; but the financiers of the company, and the chief officials of the city at the time the contract was made, gave us the consolatory and self-evident assurance that if a part of the 4.5-per-cent. interest—the doubtful extra 1 per cent.—should be made into a sinking fund by the city, and invested and compounded, it would by or before the end of the 75 years have grown large enough to pay the principal. In other words, the city in effect loaned its funds to the company at not to exceed 4.5-per-cent. interest, to build the tunnel, the company to have the tunnel when built for 75 years, and after that the city to have it back instead of the principal of the loan being paid back to it. Or if the 1 per cent. be taken as rental, then the subway is let for $440,000 a year, whereas the lessee company has a gross income of about $12,000,000 a year out of it from the carriage of over 220,000,000 passengers a year, and from advertising, rentals, and other sources, which means a net income, *i.e.*, after deducting not to exceed 40 per cent. for expense of maintenance and operation, of at least $7,000,000. The maintenance account of such a road must be comparatively much smaller than that of surface and overhead roads. The roadbed is of the most solid and enduring character, and the wear and tear of the entire tunnel and stations must be small. The cost of maintenance and operation of the overhead roads, with their constantly deteriorating structures, is only about 43 per cent. of the gross receipts. If we next deduct the interest of 3.5 per cent. on the city bonds issued for construction, viz., $1,540,000, there is left a balance of $5,460,000. If the company be allowed a dividend of 6 per cent. on its inflated capital of $35,000,000, viz., $2,100,000, there is still a balance of $3,360,000. The subway is free from taxation by statute; they looked out for that. But mixt up and tangled as the company is with the other companies, and locked fast with them in the grip of the single ownership of the Interborough Metropolitan holding company (to be hereinafter shown), its surplus now goes to eke out the incomes of other roads for the payment of interest and dividends on their excessive bonds and stocks, instead of being applied to an adequate rental to the city, as should have been done from the beginning."



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JUSTICE GAYNOR,
Who says that "New York City is being bled at every pore."

The only capital the company was forced to invest, says Justice Gaynor, was for cars, power, and general equipment. He continues thus:

"This was given at the outset as $10,608,620, but it has increased steadily ever since. The company was capitalized on paper, however, at $35,000,000, and now has a funded debt of $35,033,000. No account has been taken of interest on this debt in arriving at the foregoing balance, for the reason that even the $35,000,000 of capital can never have been spent in the subway."

The writer goes on to discuss the doubtful value and condition of the subway at the end of the 75 years' lease, and emphasizes the fact that the "cost of construction is never to be paid back to the city, except by the 1-per-cent. annual rental." Promulgating a cure for subway mismanagement and loot, he says further:

"If the city is to build the subways, it should own them absolutely the day they are completed and opened, without any one having any strings on them whatever, and then be free to lease them out at public competition for the highest rent obtainable for a reasonable term of years, with conditions for the full protection at the re-letting of the capital invested by the lessee. If this is not to be done, then turn the whole matter over to private capital and enterprise. For the city—for the taxpayers and rent-payers of the city—to build them under carefully devised statutes and schemes and contracts in advance, by which they are practically given away, is a pitiful business. Formerly we gave away the right or franchise for our city railroads, leaving the donees of the gift to build at their own expense. The present system in respect of subways is for the city to first build them and then give them away. For my part I think it would be for the best interests of the community for the city to build them all, on a uniform and comprehensive plan. It would only need the expenditure of from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 a year to do it at the present time—that is about all that could be spent in a year with due diligence—and in eight or ten years the work would be fairly complete. There should be a regular fund for the department of subways, for the underground streets or roads, the same as there is for the surface streets, and for all the other departments of the city government. Instead of being a burden, such subways would be a financial gain to the city. To say nothing of the rent from them, every subway built would forthwith more than pay for itself in the enhancement of growth, of industry, and therefore of values which it would cause. The way the matter has been neglected—worse yet, frowned on—by those in rulership over the city has justly excited public discontent, which is a kinder word than distrust, and enables us to attribute such strange official attitude to error of judgment instead of a greater devotion to exploiters of city franchises and privileges than to the community and the common weal."

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ARE THE TAXES PAID BY THE RICH?

ADVOCATES of a Federal income tax claim that under the present order of things the rich do not shoulder their full share of the burden of taxation, which bears down with disproportionate weight upon the poor. It was on this assumption that Senator Bailey recently expressed the belief that an income tax would serve an excellent purpose in softening the antagonism between labor and capital. Last week Senator Root addressed the Senate in refutation of this idea that property enjoys a relative immunity when the price of Government is being collected, and there ensued a colloquy between the New York Senator and Senator Borah which, according to one editor, "deserves to go down into history as a classic." This colloquy is set down in *The Congressional Record*, from which we quote with some elimination:

Mr. Root: "It is not a fact that in this Republic property does not now bear a very great proportion of the burden of taxation. I find that in 1902, which is the last year as to which I find complete figures available for comparison, the property in the United States upon which the *ad valorem* taxes for the support of the Government, county, municipal, and other local governments were levied amounted at a true value to $97,810,000,000; that *ad valorem* taxes were levied upon that property at the rate of .74 of 1 per cent.; that is, in round numbers, .75 of 1 per cent.; and that would amount in round numbers to the equivalent of an income tax of 15 per cent. upon all the property in the United States, assuming an income of 5 per cent., which is a high figure to place upon the income from property. It is a very high figure, because, as a matter of fact, the owners of real estate generally throughout the Eastern States do not expect to receive and do not receive any such income.

"In the State of New York, which contains substantially one-seventh of the entire taxable property of the United States, the holders of real estate do not expect to realize more than from 3.5 to 4 per cent. net. And if you assume those figures for the income, this rate of taxation would mount up to between 20 and 30 per cent. of an equivalent income tax."

Mr. Borah: "May I ask the Senator from New York who at last pays the large portion of the real-estate tax in this country, the real-estate owner or the renter?"

Mr. Root: "That is a question of the shifting of taxes which can be put regarding every tax. The tax is imposed upon the property. It is paid by the owner of the property. Where the final imposition of the tax is, in the ultimate shifting and distribution, is an entirely different question."

Mr. Borah: "But if an income tax was in existence it would tax a part of the income of the man who had shifted it to the renter, would it not?"

Mr. Root: "Oh, yes; there is no doubt about it. But that is not all the tax that is imposed upon property. There are also a great variety of taxes other than *ad valorem* taxes—taxes upon corporations, taxes in the nature of licenses, taxes for the right to carry on business of various kinds, income taxes, inheritance taxes."

Senator Root's statistics are hailed by the New York *Commercial* as "of more than ordinary interest, and very suggestive," while *The Tribune* of the same city commends them to the attention of those economists who want to tax property still further. But the Springfield *Republican* has something illuminating to say on the other side:

"Who eventually pays the tax is a different question from that of who originally pays it, to be sure, but it is of course a vital question to the controversy, and can not be ignored without putting one into the position of begging the whole question. No truth in economics is better established or more generally recognized than that general property taxes can be, and are, largely shifted from those who pay them in the first instance to those who appear not to pay anything. So much of these taxes as fall upon unimproved land are paid first and last by the owner, and so of taxes falling upon real estate wholly consumed, as it were, by the owner—his dwelling-place when no part of it is rented. But these properties constitute only a very small proportion in value of the total property subjected to the general property taxes. Upon practically the rest of the total the taxes fall only to be passed on to renters of rooms and houses, to buyers of goods in the stores and to consumers in general of the things which make up the necessaries and luxuries of living. And the consumers are all of us, and consumption taxes for the most part are proportioned to numbers rather than to wealth.

"Therefore the non-property-owners pay a very large proportion of the costs of State and local governments—how large can not of course be accurately known, but it must be fully one-half and is probably more. And the national Government, with its indirect taxes on consumption as the whole source of its revenue, loads its cost burden also and to an even greater extent upon the people according to their needs and not according to their ability to bear the same."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANOTHER lion, or are the correspondents?—*Boston Transcript.*

$PRING $tyles in feminine headgear are rather $triking.—*Washington Post.*

IN these high-priced times, many $5,000 banquets to Taft may break the solid South.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IN the neighborhood of Nairobi, British East Africa, shots are now being fired that are heard round the world.—*New York Evening Post.*

Now the suffragette sisters are calling the Pope "an old bachelor." Occasionally they do get hold of an indisputable proposition.—*New York Sun.*

ABDUL HAMID of Turkey, Abdul Aziz of Morocco, and Abdul Castro of Venezuela are in a position to organize a new Order of Descendants.—*New York Evening Post.*

OUT of the many wives of the sultan, how many do you suppose there are who are telling him that if he had listened to her all this would not have happened?—*New York Mail.*

To be able to talk to Mars would be cheap at $10,000,000. *The Tribune* will cheerfully agree to be one of 10,000,000 contributors to raise the needed amount.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A "DREADNOUGHT" is an indication of national alarm.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

FRIEND ABDUL is not being troubled by persistent life-insurance agents now.—*Washington Post.*

A KENTUCKIAN who committed two cold-blooded murders has been convicted and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. The majesty of the law is looking up a bit down there.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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THE MASTER OF THE HOUNDS.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

THERE are some people who are more afraid that Mr. Roosevelt's sojourn in Africa will give this country the sleeping-sickness, than that he will catch it himself.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

STILL, it doesn't look as if it would be absolutely necessary to establish postal savings-banks to take care of the money we're all going to save under the new tariff law.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SPAIN'S hopelessly backward condition appears from the fact that her $200,000,000 loan is for agricultural improvement, reforestation, and public works, and not for *Dreadnoughts.*—*New York Post.*

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ITALY'S TRIBUTE TO OUR RED CROSS

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, in his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament, declared "the grief of Italy" over Messina, "seemed truly to be the grief of the whole world." "All the nations with generous ardor rushed forward to take their share in tendering help to those suffering from this indescribable disaster."

Commenting on this the greatest Roman monthly, the *Nuova Antologia*, declares:

"But distinguished above all were the Government and people of the United States, both in the amount of their contributions, and especially in their administrative activity in distributing aid."

The writer of this article, Mr. B. Chimirri, an eye-witness of what he relates, dwells particularly on the activities of the American National Red Cross. On this point he writes:

"During the first days that followed the earthquake an American committee was formed at Rome, which the intelligent Ambassador, the Honorable Lloyd Griscom, inspired with all the ardor and the youthful energy which characterized him, and directed their work with a practical promptness that had excellent results. He associated with this committee a sub-committee of American ladies under the presidency of the Ambassadress who distributed among the refugees at Rome and Naples a sum amounting to 85,000 lire [$17,000]."

Mr. Chimirri proceeds to outline the work of the American National Red Cross in furnishing houses and hospitals, and in lodging the 150,000 destitute men, women, and children of the region. For this purpose the Red Cross superintended the erection of vast numbers of temporary houses:

"Barracks, 2,949 in number, have been erected, capable of giving shelter to more than 20,000 persons until the city of Messina is rebuilt. Of these buildings there were raised 1,500 at Messina, 500 at Reggio, 50 at Bagnara, 450 in the environs of Palmi, and 349 in the region southward of Messina."

Queen Helena permitted her name to be given to a certain cluster of these buildings which formed a sort of village, and we read:

"In the center of this village is to be built a hospital of elegant design, to which, in accordance with Her Majesty's express wish, is to be given the name of Elizabeth Griscom, the worthy wife of the Ambassador who showed himself the moving spirit and directing mind in all that was done in Calabria and Sicily by the wise charity of the Americans."

The hospital will be built by funds provided by the American National Red Cross, an organization, we are told, which owes much of its efficiency "to a lady of lofty mind and of a big heart, Miss Mabel Boardman, who obtained for it official recognition at Washington." To quote further the words of Mr. Chimirri:

"In order to expedite the carrying out of the relief work, I took advantage of a personal meeting with the American Ambassador to suggest that a part of the remarkably large contributions of the Red Cross to be applied to the benefit of the village of Helena be used in raising there a structure to be known as the Red Cross Orphanage. He was pleased with the idea, which he communicated to the Red Cross Committee by telegraph. The committee at once agreed to it and assigned to the support of the work $250,000, *i.e.*, one-fourth of all the moneys collected for Italy by that eminently humanitarian institution, the American National Red Cross."

The writer in eulogistic terms gives a full account of the Red Cross activities in giving succor in national calamities during peace, and on the battlefield in time of war, internationally as well as nationally. Great credit is given to the director of the society, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, for the rapidity with which he can collect funds and dispatch special agents and reporting-officers to the scenes of disaster. Mr. Chimirri concludes with the following tribute:

"Many exchanges of courtesy between Americans and Italians have drawn closer the bonds of mutual sympathy which united the two peoples in the hour of disaster. Such expressions of a good understanding exhibit a spirit of that durable and sincere alliance, which was ratified by the meeting amid the ruins of Messina of the sovereigns of Italy and the man most typical of the people of America in their most eminent qualities. The vigorous ex-President, as he wandered amid the ruins of the dead city, must have been affected with profound emotion as he saw fluttering on the most important buildings the flag of his own country and heard in the greetings of the American sailors and the American builders the language of his distant native land. Theodore Roosevelt and his fellow citizens have nobly paid back to Italy the ancient debt which they acknowledge in admitting that one Italian has given his name to their continent and another had previously, by crossing 'the Atlantic's sleepless flood,' shown the way for those vast streams of men and of ideas which were destined to bring to those plains and prairies, then unexplored, that ardor of industry, that exuberance of vitality, that light of civilization, which in vastness rival and in energetic daring eclipse the civilization of the East."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AMBASSADOR GRISCOM,
Inspired with "ardor and youthful energy," he directed the work with "practical promptness."

Copyrighted, 1908, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.
ERNEST P. BICKNELL,
Who astonished Italy by the rapidity with which he collected and dispatched relief.

Copyrighted by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.
MISS MABEL BOARDMAN.
To this "lady of a lofty mind and of a big heart," our Red Cross owes much of its efficiency.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.
CAPTAIN BELKNAP,
Naval *attaché* of our Embassy, who commanded the relief ship *Bayern*.

AMERICAN LEADERS IN ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF.

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A NEW "SICK MAN" IN EUROPE

WHILE Turkey is in the hands of the surgeons and Russia is convalescing from its attack of revolutionism, the editors of France, Germany, and England note that the pulse of France is beating a feverish tattoo that must soon call for pill or powder of some sort, perhaps not very pleasant. France, says the London *Times*, "is passing through a crisis which in its socialistic and

WHAT IT WILL COME TO.

EX-CAPITALIST—"You know what Clemenceau says, 'Share and share alike!' You must let me have a few pennies."
—*Figaro* (Paris).

revolutionary tendency threatens the stability of the present ministry, if not of her republican Government." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* speaks even more definitely as follows:

"The genuine Republicans of France will have to collect all their strength during the next ten years if they would rescue the French Republic from the perils with which she is threatened by the stupidity, the recklessness and arrogance, and the selfish egotism of certain parliamentary leaders."

France, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), is a sick creature, morally, socially, and politically. Her stage glorifies adultery. Her press is corrupt, and her literature decadent. To quote the words of this serious Liberal organ:

"Triumphant in France at present is vice in every form—gambling, drunkenness, pornography, adulteration and falsification in all food products and wares, dishonesty, and embezzlement. She has failed in all the virtues requisite for the existence of a republic, and she lays the blame not on herself, but on her enemies. Twice have peasants and workingmen torn her to pieces. Are they intending to do so a third time?"

A writer in the *Revue* (Paris) goes into detail with regard to the sad condition of his native land. In an article entitled "Crisis in the Third Republic" a writer who signs himself "XXX" declares:

"For a long time the Republic has been sickening. All clear-sighted people have observed this. The governing class, the common people, having reached the goal of their ambition, have reveled in a dream now realized, and look with contempt upon the proletariat beneath them, who are beginning to claim their share in the sunlight of prosperity and enjoyment."

The writer proceeds at length to dwell upon those who are "masters in France, through universal suffrage." "Their fathers dethroned kings. They themselves have banished priests and monks." With what result? The vices of the people are unchecked. "Alcoholism and gambling have seized upon France and are gnawing at her vitals." In every department of the public service favoritism and corruption abound. French art has sunk to mediocrity. Commercialism degrades French society. To quote the words of this writer:

"The critical hour is come. We are about to witness a moral struggle much more interesting than the political battles which the Republican party has had to wage with the adversaries of its third and most definite term of administration. This time the stammering and incoherent democracy of the proletariat has to be delivered from the power of an authoritative and omnipotent officialism which is dominated by a political and plutocratic oligarchy. The people are led by gradual stages to acknowledge an organization genuinely republican, and to possess the rights that are due them in accordance with reason and conscience, that they may enjoy real justice and practical fraternity."

The recent strikes and revolutionary movements against the existing government in France have suggested to other political writers that the people are only waiting for a leader to demolish the present political and social structure. The army waits for its Napoleon. Mr. Georges Sorel in his "Reflexions sur la Violence" remarks:

"The regiments are ready, recruited from the workshops, brigaded by the labor-unions, marked off in military divisions, mobilized and paid by the unions. Their Napoleon alone is wanting—the man who must come, and who may come. If such a man does come, the moment he arrives he will find at his disposal a body of men whom it will be next to impossible for an opponent to match in numbers and strength."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AGAINST GIVING "DREADNOUGHTS"

THE newspapers of Canada are deeply stirred over the question of following New Zealand's example in giving ships to strengthen the fleet of King Edward. The papers of the English tongue such as the important *Globe*, of Toronto, are in favor of helping the mother country. There is only one exception to this opinion and that is put forth by Dr. Goldwin Smith, who declares in *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto):

"If frenetical raving can do it, we shall have war, really without a cause. The claim of England to be mistress of the seas, which

THE CALL OF THE BLOOD.

GERMANIA—"A *Dreadnought* for Britain from New Zealand? These lion-cubs are splendid! I wish I had an eaglet or two like that." —*Punch* (London).

is really the only cause alleged, is totally untenable. No Power can, by merely dotting its possessions or dependencies over the globe, set up a claim to exclusive dominion over the common highway of nations. The Canadian farmer is not wanting in love of

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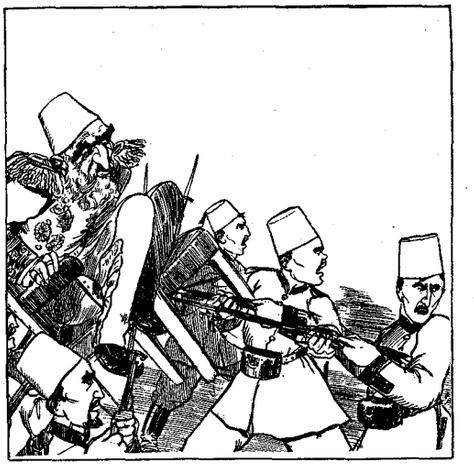
MAKING HIM SIT UP.

THE SULTAN—"Bismillah! If you're going to put the point like that, I *must* get out!"
—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

THE MAN BEHIND IT.

ABDUL HAMID—"Throw me out? Why, I'm standing back of the Constitution."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



ABDUL—"I know you mean well with the Father of the Faithful, boys, but you are pricking me!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

NOT "AT HOME."

MADAME EUROPE—"They seem to be having a family discussion. I had better keep away."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

REMARKABLE FORETHOUGHT.

If a good wife is a consolation, Abdul has certainly provided well for adversity.
—*Amsterdammer*.

WHEN TURK MEETS TURK.

the mother country, but he would not be really showing his love by suffering his earnings to be squandered on the means of gratifying an insane ambition, and probably, at the same time, serving political and personal objects of a still less praiseworthy kind."

A contribution of *Dreadnoughts* to the British Navy is, however, strongly opposed by all the French Canadian papers, led by *The Presse* (Ind.), of Montreal, which has a larger circulation than any other daily in Canada. By such a contribution, declares this influential organ, "we should be tied hand and foot in all the war complications of the Empire." "As in the South African imbroglio, so in all other wars of Great Britain we must be free to act as we think best." The writer adds:

"As to the formation of a navy, no one can object to that, provided that Canada would preserve the exclusive ownership of any ships she might build, and not permit them to be considered integral parts of the British Navy. If Canada, as a result of her increasing resources, were in favor of instituting a national naval force, such a fleet would be intended to protect the coasts of our country, tho by no means precluded from giving necessary aid to the British Navy if our country so desired."

Another leading French Canadian paper, the Ottawa *Temps*, a Liberal organ, appeals to the Canadian people to be led "by reason and not sentimentality." The aim of the present excitement, we are told, is "to assure the triumph of imperialism." If people "calmly study the situation," they will "arrive at the conclusion that Canada's attitude toward the Empire should remain unchanged." To quote further:

"It is quite impossible to believe that the future destiny of England is to be decided by the possession of a few *Dreadnoughts*, more or less. England's great safeguard is the loyalty of the colonies. There can be no possible doubt of that loyalty. Here is England's bulwark, and no one knows it better than Germany."

"The breeze of imperialism is blowing hard in this country," declares the *Patrie* (Montreal). "It is a tempest, a tornado, like that which desolated Canadian homes during the South African War. Then we gave soldiers, now a demand for ships is made." This writer continues:

"Great Britain plainly counts on the support of the colonies in maintaining her maritime supremacy and in supporting the burden of additional armaments imposed by the insatiable ambition of Germany. . . . We intend to strengthen our militia, and provide warships sufficient to protect our coasts and our commerce. We shall improve our land communications, and like a nation anxious to conserve its autonomy we shall play our proper part in the concert

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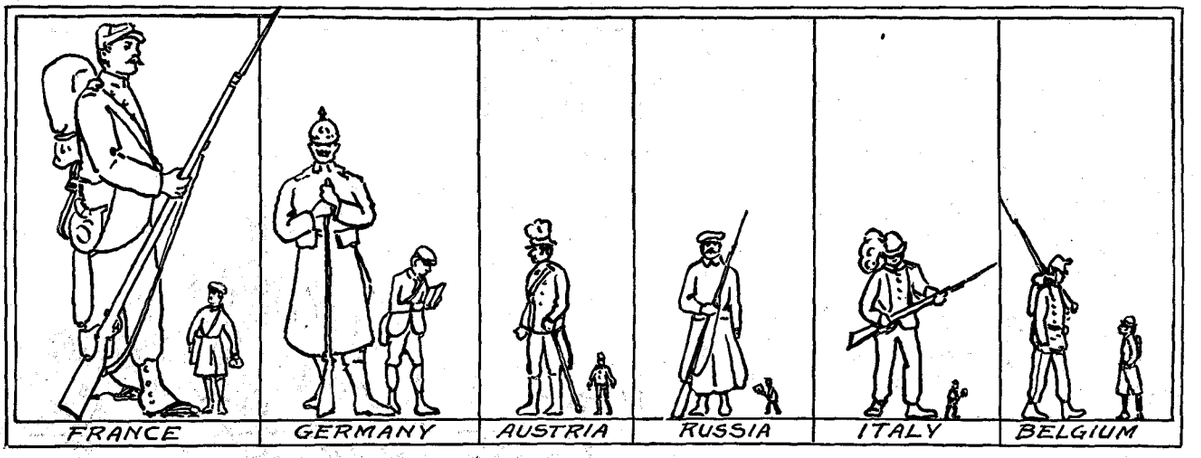

WHAT THE POWERS SPEND FOR MILITARISM AND FOR EDUCATION.

of the nations. We shall, however, keep to ourselves the control of our national expenditure. Canada has already given striking proof of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, and no one can for an instant believe that we should remain indifferent in any dangers which might threaten the mother country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW WAR PREPARATIONS NOT A PERIL

WILL the competition among the Powers for the best army, or the most formidable navy, result in war, or in the impoverishment of some among the nations? asks a writer in the leading London financial journal, *The Statist*. Prince von Buelow, in a recent speech before the Reichstag, affirmed that the great superiority of the German Army in Europe had proved the safeguard of peace, and a parallel development of the German Navy would undoubtedly subserve the same end. The writer in *The Statist* believes that while some nations must necessarily be outstript in the race for military and naval predominance, the struggle that is going on at present does not really mean imminent war or national bankruptcy in any case. Recent history is cited in support of this position:

"Every reader who is old enough to remember the years that immediately followed the Franco-German War will recollect how generally it was predicted that the adoption of universal liability to military service by the majority of continental countries must end either in war very soon or in bankruptcy before long for the poorer states. It is now thirty-eight years since the Franco-German War came to an end, and in that long interval there has not been a single great European war—by which we mean war between Powers of the first rank."

Nor will the increased charge laid upon the people for the support of armaments be likely to make the taxpayer discontented or induce national bankruptcy, we are told. *The Statist* quotes the example of Germany:

"Germany is the Power which has imposed upon the rest of Europe the necessity for adopting universal liability to military service, and Germany has grown in wealth and population more than any other European Power. So little, indeed, does Germany appear to feel the burden of universal liability to military service that she is now forcing upon all the maritime Powers the necessity for enormously increased expenditure upon their navies. Thus it would almost seem that in the exaltation of her strength and wealth she is wantonly exciting alarm among her neighbors. Everybody who watches what is going on in Germany must see that the naval policy of the Government is popular. That there is an opposition to it is a matter of course. There is an opposition to every policy in every country, however popular it may generally be. But anybody who looks at the reported roll-call of the members of the German Navy League, and the general support given to the new naval policy, not only in the Reichstag, but also in the press, must feel convinced that the naval policy of Germany is popular."

The opening up of new countries will also add to the wealth of the older countries and help them to bear the burden of increasing armaments. Thus we read:

"The time is evidently not far distant when the predominance of the United States as a producer of food and raw materials will have passed away, and we shall look not merely for our wheat, but for the raw materials of our manufactures, to very much newer countries. If that happens—and there seems no reason to doubt that in the Sudan and in Eastern Africa, for example, there is an immeasurable capacity for producing raw materials, such as cotton—the world's wealth will go on growing more rapidly as the years pass. Over and above this, the opening up of such countries as China must have an extraordinary influence upon the development and accumulation of wealth, and must, therefore, make it possible to bear a burden of taxation with comparative indifference which a generation ago would have been literally crushing. In saying all this we desire neither to deny the naturalness of the regret that there should be such vast expenditure upon the means of destroying human life, nor do we mean to assert that ultimately competition such as is now threatened will not have an impoverishing effect upon the countries least prepared to bear the competition. There must, of course, be heavy suffering. Who will fall behind in the race it would be idle to pretend to guess now. But that some will fall behind, that some will utterly break down altogether, seems to be almost inevitable. For all that, the competition may be carried on for a very much longer time than anybody now believes possible without causing the mischief that is generally apprehended."

THE ARMIES STARVING THE SCHOOLS—When the Turkish soldiers in Asia Minor sack and burn the schools, we are all horrified at their sad lack of civilization, but a French writer comes forward to remind us just at this time that the so-called civilized nations are robbing the schools to support their soldiers, which comes to about the same thing. If a man spent five times as much for guns as for his children's schooling he would be considered a lunatic or a desperado, yet it appears that this is precisely what the Powers of Europe are doing. The Paris review, *Mon Dimanche*, says:

"France spends about five times as much on her Army as she does on the intellectual training of her children. Germany gives to educational purposes one-third of the amount she devotes to military purposes. In Austria and Russia the proportion between school and caserne expenditure is as two to nine. Italy spends upon her Army nine times as much as she devotes to public education. Belgium is exemplary in that her military and education budget stand as eight to four. The only exception to this rule of priority in military expenditure is Switzerland which devotes twice as much to the education of her children as she lays out on the purchase of powder and shot and the pay of her defenders."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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HEARING COLORS AND SEEING SOUNDS

THOSE odd byways leading from one sense to another, through which some persons perceive what they call the colors of sounds and others the noises, perhaps, of odors or forms, are discust in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3) in an article crediting many of its data to a recent book by Henry Laures on "Synesthesia," which is the technical name for this phenomenon. Says the writer:

"It is surely odd that one person, seeing the letter A, or hearing its sound, should always have an impression of red or green, and that another should mentally represent Monday as a triangle and the month of March as a man drest in blue. These facts exist and have been duly established. It remains to interpret them, but all do not lend themselves to the same explanation and do not answer to the same mechanism.

"We may assert that in subjects having synesthesias, the brain centers corresponding to organs of sense may have special and somewhat abnormal connections. It is just as if two telephone subscribers were so connected that one could not be called up without the other also receiving the message. Such connections might be anatomic, by means of nerve-fibers, or purely dynamic.

"This hypothesis does not rest on the slightest basis of proof, and it is quite unnecessary. In the case of synesthesia, it is consciousness that unites the two sensations. In 'color-hearing,' in particular, it is consciousness that colors the sounds, and not the latter that color themselves. . . . This purely psychologic explanation, however, can not be applied to all cases.

"Every sensation, however weak or indifferent it may appear to be, has a determinate emotional coefficient. This coefficient may be measured in certain cases and with special subjects. Féré has published interesting researches on this subject. Under the influence of luminous or auditive excitation, more or less prolonged, the pulse is accelerated or retarded without any clear consciousness of the state on the subject's part."

The particularly exciting action of the color red has been noted. In an industrial photographic establishment, it was remarked that workmen occupied in a room lighted with red lamps were more irritable than usual and prone to quarrel over trivialities. When the illumination was changed their nerves were quieted and their fighting humor calmed. Further:

"A student writes to Mr. Flournoy: 'The different colors affect my nervous system. Green gives me always a feeling of repose, of calm; blue produces an agreeable sensation, red fills me with disquiet, and black acts similarly; reddish-yellow gives me a very agreeable sensation. When I close my eyes I see rays of different colors, according to my state of mind. Sad melodies affect me as green does, singing is like blue. A very loud noise gives me a sensation of red (or sometimes of black); sharp sounds have clear tints, etc.' We get here a good idea of the relation of color-hearing with sensibility.

"An emotional factor is common to the two sensations. Messrs. Antheaume and Dromard have thus defined the emotional correspondences:

"'An auditive and a visual sensation may present, from the point of view of their affective resultant, a marked analogy, because both augment, diminish, or modify in the same way the moral tonicity. Thus, bright colors are not only associated in our minds with joyous images, for reasons that we shall indicate presently, but they also really correspond, in the way that they stimulate our nervous activity, to the excitation that similar images produce. Somber colors, in like manner, correspond to our feelings of sadness, and neutral tints to our vague feelings of fatigue, to the causeless griefs of a day of spleen or melancholy.

"'Our senses are in constant relation, one to another, and perpetual exchanges are going on among them.

"'Visual data change into auditive impressions; certain sounds in combination bring before our eyes certain forms or colors, to the point of really calling up within us scenes or landscapes. These mysterious correspondences which hold our senses in mutual bonds, have been accurately described by Baudelaire [in one of his sonnets].' . . . . . .

"Perfumes, colors, and sounds all have their correspondences. Thus, Theophile Gautier, in a celebrated piece, noted the sensations that he felt after taking hashish, and declared:

"'This time the vision was more complicated and more extraordinary. . . . My hearing was prodigiously developed; I heard the noise of colors. Sounds, green, red, blue, and yellow, reached me in perfectly distinct waves.'

"It should be noted also that Hoffmann, the author of the fantastic tales, often associated, as his biographer tells us, different sensorial impressions.

"This author sometimes suffered a general perversion of the senses; he heard colors or odors and he saw sounds. 'In the state of delirium preceding sleep,' says he, 'and especially when I had been hearing much music, there is a confusion within me between colors, sounds, and perfumes. It is as if they all arose mysteriously together from one ray of light and then united to form a marvelous harmony. I fall involuntarily into a state of reverie and I then hear, as at a great distance, the notes of a horn alternately rising and falling.'

"The same writer associated, under the influence of alcohol and during a brief illness, in amusing fashion, the representation of his nurses with the sensations evoked in him by musical instruments. 'To-day the flute has cruelly tormented me,' he cried, thus indicating a friend who spoke in low and languorous tones; and again, 'All the afternoon, that insupportable bassoon made a martyr of me; it was always coming in out of time.' The bassoon was X., who had a powerful bass voice.

"It may be said, as Laures remarks, . . . that our brain is a field perfectly prepared for the possibilities of indefinite association, and that toxic substances may be like sparks capable of causing them to burst out. Other causes also, known or unknown, may provoke them, in divers degrees of intensity and variety, and in permanent fashion, with some individuals.

"But in such cases we have to do with morbid, or more or less abnormal, phenomena. They serve to throw some light on the facts of spontaneous synesthesia in normal and healthy subjects."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGERS OF SPRING CLEANING—That "spring cleaning," especially when certain simple precautions are not observed, has many possibilities for evil, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, April 17). He says:

"The cardinal fact connected with this procedure is that there must always be potentialities for evil lurking in dust and dirt, and a general house-cleaning means the removal of these deposits, which usually represent the sum of a year's accumulation. It would be strange indeed if this accumulation was free from disease-producing organisms, and it never is. Bacteriological examination would be bound to reveal a rich garden of pathogenic entities in the household dust and dirt annually removed in the spring-cleaning process.

"It follows that only that method of spring cleaning can be approved which secures the removal of the dust and dirt as against one which merely scatters them. Spring cleaning, after all, amounts to the application of aseptic principles to the dwelling-house, and modern refinements teach that unless the process is well done it might as well be left undone. The accumulation of dirt in a house is repugnant to sanitary ideas, but the process of cleaning should not be an annual ceremony but one carried out at more frequent intervals. Few householders, however, would find it convenient, we imagine, to submit the house to a kind of aseptic process more than once a year, and yet the fact that it is commonly done only once means that an accumulation of some depth and intensity has to be dealt with. Theoretically, no materials that may probably contain dormant disease-producing entities should be allowed to accumulate their forces, and therefore spring cleaning as an annual aseptic process applied to the house is wrong in principle. According to this view spring cleaning should be abolished in favor of a regularly conducted cleaning process kept up all the year round at comparatively short intervals. This is the course pursued by many careful citizens nowadays and the public would do well to follow their example."

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WHERE THE METEORITES COME FROM

THAT meteorites are small celestial bodies having orbits of their own until captured by the earth and attracted to its surface, is generally accepted, but there is less general agreement regarding their ultimate origin. That some are the fragments of disintegrated comets seems probable; many astronomers think that all may be accounted for in this way. In an article in *Popular Astronomy* (May), Prof. William H. Pickering, of Harvard Observatory, calls attention to the differences between the iron and stony types of meteorite. The former he thinks may have had a cometary origin; but many, at least, of the latter, seem to be parts of the earth itself, and he inclines to the theory that they are "moonlets," by-products of the great catastrophe that split off the moon from the earth's mass, according to G. H. Darwin's hypothesis, which has been lately gaining adherents. Says Professor Pickering:

PROF. WILLIAM H. PICKERING,

Who thinks many meteorites are not visitors from space, but little fragments of our own planet that have returned after long absence.

"By the term meteorite as distinguished from meteor, we refer to those bodies that actually strike the earth's surface. Meteorites are usually divided into two classes, those composed chiefly of iron, and those composed chiefly of stone. Of the 292 actually observed meteoric falls that took place during the last century, only 12, or about 4 per cent., belonged to the first class, yet in our cabinets the two classes are represented in nearly equal numbers. The explanation of this strange anomaly lies in the fact that unless the fall has been actually witnessed close at hand, very few of the stony meteorites are ever found. Of 328 in the collection of the British Museum, 305, or 93 per cent., were seen to fall. This is partly because these bodies to ordinary inspection appear very like common stones, and therefore are not recognized as meteorites, and partly because owing to their physical and chemical structure they are readily decomposed by the action of the elements."

Professor Pickering rejects, with most modern astronomers, the theories that meteorites come from the sun and that they have been rejected from volcanoes, either on the earth or on the moon. The circumstances under which they occur can not be explained in these ways, for the great velocity necessary to maintain them in an orbit is not accounted for. The recent theory of Professor Chamberlin, which supposes both comets and meteorites to come from the destruction of one or more small planets by the near approach of another sun to our system, he thinks more probable. Of the "moonlet" theory mentioned above, which he seems to regard with favor, he says:

"When the truly enormous pressure on the deep-lying terrestrial strata was suddenly relieved by the departure of the upper layers, which now form our moon, tremendous explosive energy must have been generated. Considerable portions of our atmosphere must have followed the larger flying masses, and the atmospheric resistance to the smaller ones, swept along at the same time, would have been much diminished. Altho we can probably never definitely know just what occurred at this time, it is quite possible that considerable quantities of the smaller masses were carried along by the blast of escaping gases, and were projected to such distances as to entirely free themselves from the attraction of our planet. This implies a solid crust for the earth at the date of birth of the moon, which previous investigations of the place of origin of that body seem to justify.

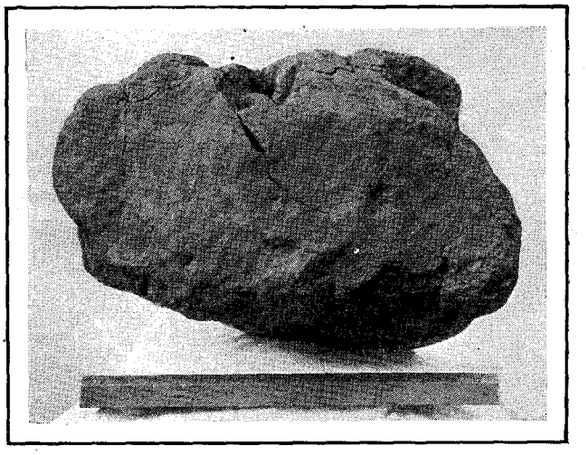
"In order to fix our minds, let us assume that at the time of the removal of this matter from the earth's surface, one-tenth of 1 per cent. of it was projected with a more or less parabolic velocity into space. If concentrated into one piece, this would have formed a sphere of the density of the moon, and 200 miles in diameter. Let us suppose, however, that instead of forming only one piece it was really concentrated into a great number of little moonlets, to adopt a term suggested by Prof. G. K. Gilbert, varying from a few miles in diameter downward.

"Those moonlets, whose velocities were only elliptic, and whose courses at the start were so perturbed that they did not at once return to the earth, would continue to revolve about the center of gravity of the earth and moon, which in those days were close together. Generally they would move in very eccentric orbits. Those moonlets whose velocities were hyperbolic would free themselves from our planet, but still could not escape the sun, and would therefore revolve about it in orbits coinciding more or less closely with that of the earth.

"Since all the moonlets that we are now considering were moving with velocities approximately parabolic with regard to the earth, and since they would be constantly meeting both that body and the moon, their orbits would be subject to most violent perturbations constantly shifting them back and forth between hyperbolic and elliptic conditions. Moreover, they would all of them sooner or later pass near enough to one or the other of the two large bodies to be minutely fractured by it, in the manner so fully explained by Professor Chamberlin in the paper above mentioned. It is suggested that all the stony meteorites, and perhaps also some of the metallic ones, were formed in this manner.

"In support of this view of their terrestrial origin we have the fact that 29 terrestrial elements, including helium, have so far been recognized in meteorites, 10 of them being non-metallic. No new elements have been found. The six which occur most frequently in the earth's crust, named in the order of their abundance, are oxygen, silicon, aluminum, iron, calcium, and magnesium. The eight most commonly found in the stony meteorites are these six, besides nickel and sulfur.

"Nearly all the stony meteorites contain some metallic iron, and some of them contain large quantities of it. But this is also true of some of our basaltic lavas. Indeed, large masses of iron have been found in ledges upon the Greenland coast. Some of this iron contains over 6 per cent. of nickel, but much larger proportions have been discovered in New Zealand, Piedmont, and Oregon, where considerable quantities of the nickel iron alloys have been found. According to Farrington, of the 21 minerals recognized in meteorites, 14 have been found in our volcanic products."



From American Museum of Natural History, New York.

"SELMA" METEORITE.

Largest entire stone meteorite in the country. It weighs 306 lbs.

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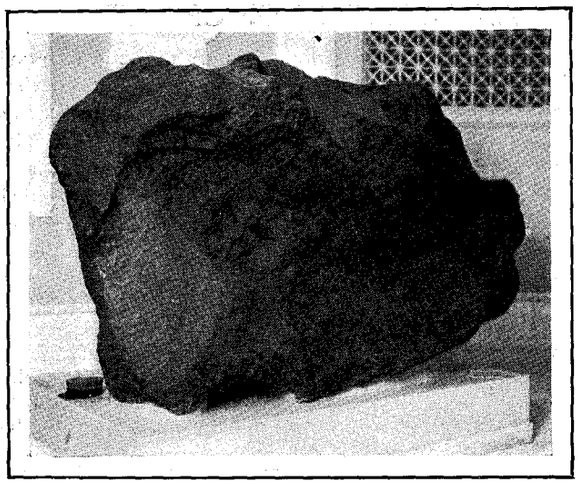
CANNIBAL MEDICAL LORE

THE Battaks of Sumatra, described as low savages addicted to cannibalism, possess a medical literature of great interest, which has been known for a century past. The Battak manuscripts, of which there are a few specimens in King's College,



From the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

LARGEST KNOWN METEORITE.

Brought from Cape York, Greenland, and now in the Natural History Museum in New York City. It weighs more than 36.5 tons.

London, are curious examples of the most primitive form of book. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, April 10):

"In 1811 William Marsden thus refers to this literature of cannibals: 'Their books are composed of the inner bark of a certain tree, cut into long slips, and folded in squares. Their contents are little known to us. The writing of most of those in my possession is mixt with uncouth representations of scolopendra and other noxious animals and frequent diagrams which imply their being works of astrology and divination.' M. Claine, reporting in 1892 on a Battak MS., . . . describes it as referring to some plague. The book was presented to Dr. Leitner's much-abused Oriental Congress at the time, and was submitted by him to Pundit Janardhan, an eminent Vaidak physician of Lahore. . . . . .

"We in England had been possest by the idea that the Battak bark books contained a definite adumbration of the theories of Pasteur. The little twiddles, painted in some black pigment on the bark, were held to be what were then called 'germs.' Dr. Janardhan entirely agreed with us, but he pointed out that the Battak illustrations were borrowed from ancient Hindi books, as is often the case where primitive authors are at a loss to find artistic comments on their ideas. He declared, in reference to the ancient Sanskrit medical books from which the Battak cannibals copied their illustrations with an infinite neatness: 'Whatever people may choose to say about the discovery of bacilli and microbes as a new thing (in 1892) in medical science, it is quite evident that the principle of this discovery was many ages ago given in our Sanskrit books of medicine; and the details, elaborated and tabulated, can be produced to prove this statement.' But the Sanskrit illustrations in question really refer to worms, not to germs. In India diseases are often traced to a 'Kira' or worm, and the Battak pictures really depict a number of these. Two very large ones, with fangs and antennæ, are supposed to produce respectively cholera and diarrhea and phthisis. Another smaller worm is held to set up leprosy. Many worms are held to be invisible. The orthodox number of worms is twenty. Their excess in the human being produces certain diseases, their defect certain others. They are mentioned in all the old books of Hindi medicine. It is curious to note that leprosy arises from a worm, in the opinion of the Sanskrit medical authorities. But from the brutal Western point of view a worm is *not* a microscopic germ. Nor are we inclined to be cajoled into a bacterial theory of the origin of disease having been familiar to the ancient Hindus from such evidence as the learned Pundit has so far put before us."

A SHOUTING PHONOGRAPH

A COMBINATION of the phonograph and the siren whose voice, speaking intelligible words, may be heard for miles, has been invented in Germany. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, April 24) crediting for its data a recent report sent from Chemnitz by United States Consul T. H. Norton:

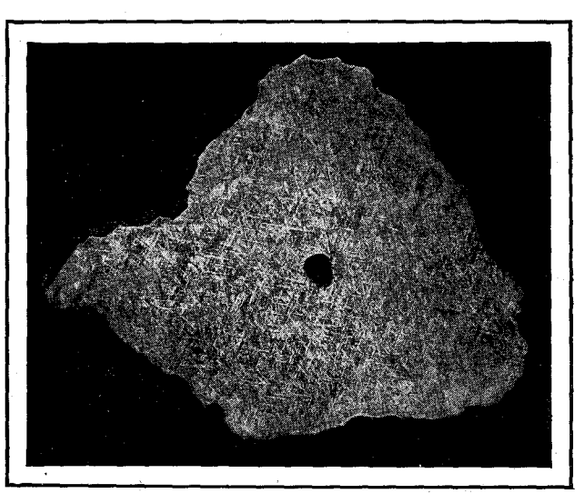
"The methods for recording sound have reached a higher stage of perfection than those employed for its reproduction. The chief difficulty encountered in the present systems of reproducing conversation, and especially music, from phonographic and similar records, is caused by the friction of the needle resting upon the surface of the rapidly revolving disk or cylinder. This introduces a more or less noticeable buzzing or rumbling sound which interferes materially with the clearness of musical notes or spoken words. Numerous attempts have been made to overcome this unpleasant accompaniment. In none of the devices hitherto brought forward has complete success been attained, since all involved the factor of friction as the fundamental means of transmission."

The newly patented instrument completely avoids friction by the substitution of a current of comprest air for the needle or stylus of Edison's invention. To quote further:

"In a siren, openings of various sizes allow the production of all musical notes with any desired degree of intensity or length. In the new instrument, perforations in the disk of a siren are replaced by tangential incisions on the surface of a large record-cylinder. A second perfectly smooth cylinder rests close upon the surface of the first cylinder and revolves in unison with it as the two cylinders are set in movement. A constantly varying succession of minute openings between their surfaces is presented, due to the incisions on the record-cylinder. When a powerful blast of comprest air is directed upon the line of contact between the two cylinders, at such an angle as to be an exact tangent to the surfaces of both, sounds are evoked identically as in the case of an ordinary siren. It is possible to communicate signals and even words which can be readily heard miles away.

"It is already evident that a field of usefulness is open to this new invention as an adjunct to the equipment of sea-going vessels. Its availability for musical purposes has not yet been tested sufficiently to determine whether it can successfully vie with the gramophone, phonograph, etc., or even replace them.

"The cylinders thus far employed are about ten times as large



From the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

SECTION OF WILLAMETTE METEORITE,

Showing crystalline formation.

as ordinary phonographic cylinders, and this fact renders the instrument necessarily somewhat clumsy. The requirement of a current of comprest air may also militate against a wide-spread domestic use, altho such a current can be supplied by a comparatively inexpensive attachment to a water-tap where the water-supply is under considerable pressure."

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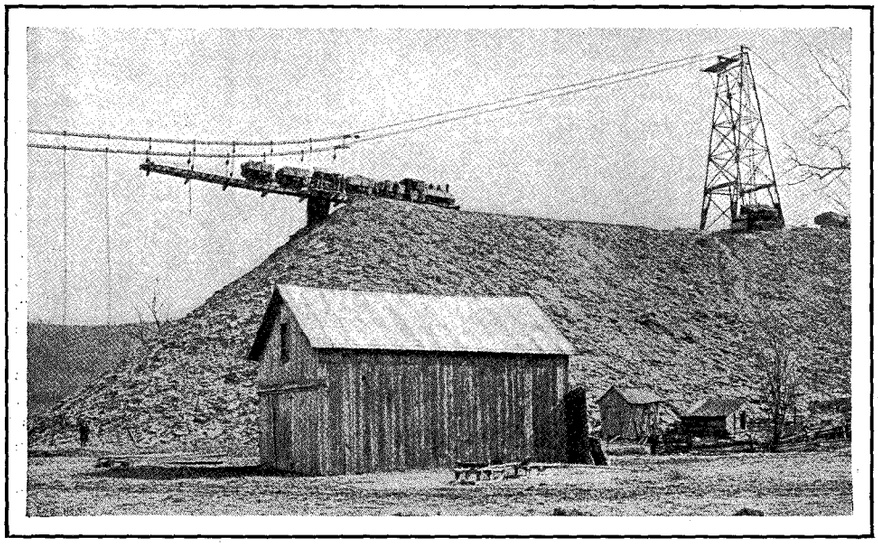
A TRAVELING BRIDGE FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

A DEVICE for building a railway embankment, reminding one somewhat of the construction of a cantilever bridge by adding pieces continually to the end of one of the arms, is now in use in New Jersey. The building of an embankment by first making false work in the form of a trestle, and dumping earth from a train standing on it, is familiar. This may be likened to the building of a bridge by means of similar false work, which serves to sustain the pieces till they are fastened together. In the new method, which we have compared to the building of a cantilever bridge, the embankment is pushed forward continuously from one extremity by dumping from a train on a so-called "traveling bridge" one end of which rests on the embankment while the other is hung from a cableway, as shown in the picture. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, April 22):

"The apparatus is . . . now in commission on one of the big



By courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

SUSPENDED CABLEWAY AND TRAVELING BRIDGE AT WORK

fills of Section 5 of the [D. L. & W.] Cut-off, near Blairstown, N. J. At this location the embankment is to be some 1,100 feet long and about 80 feet deep at its deepest point, and is being filled with shale rock hauled from a near-by cut on the same section. . . . Briefly, it consists of two towers, one fixt and one movable, between which a double cableway is suspended. From this cableway is hung a cradle, or traveling bridge, on which a three-foot-gage track is laid. Beginning just inside the movable tower a construction track is started on the line of fill, on which the dump cars are pushed. As the fill progresses this track is extended out over its tailing, being suspended in this position from the aforementioned cradle, which is moved ahead with the fill. The . . . view shows the track extending out over the fill and the cars dumping. . . . The cars are backed on to the track and each car is dumped as it reaches the end of the fill, so that the empties are always at the suspended end of the structure and the filled cars near the supports.

"The fixt tower at the far end of the line is a standard cableway tower of timber, firmly held in place by the pressure of the cables and by its anchorage to the ground. It will not be moved during the entire construction. The movable tower is of structural steel. . . . The bases of the legs are covered with a horizontal plate which acts as a skidding base on which the tower is moved, when necessary. . . . . .

"The cableway at present is dumping 1,100 to 1,200 cubic yards a day with no trouble whatsoever. Indeed, it could handle many times that amount, but is limited by the amount of excavation in the cut farther back. The main points in its favor, aside from its comparatively low first cost, are the facility of operation and the almost total salvage value. No power is needed to operate it except the dummy engine that pulls the cars, and when the work at any one place is completed the whole outfit is in shape to be transferred to any other location."

AN IMITATION OF GRAVITY

A MACHINE that mechanically imitates the action of gravitational force in a way visible to the eye has been devised by Prof. Arthur Korn, who describes it in *The Westminster Gazette*. Professor Korn apparently demonstrates that gravitation is a mode of motion, inasmuch as by rapid vibration he causes bodies to attract one another with a force proportional to their mass. To quote an abstract of the article in *Machinery* (New York):

"Professor Korn started with the assumption that gravitation is the result of the vibration of elastic bodies in an inelastic medium. All matter is in a state of eternal vibration. The vibration, according to the professor, is analogous to the vibration of a violin string. The third string of a violin, for instance, rightly tuned, emits an A. In addition, however, to the ground tone A, there are the so-called over-tones in the relation of 1 to 2, 2 to 4, and so on. Of complex character are the vibrations of all particles of matter, and it is these vibrations which lead respectively not only to the attractive force of gravitation, but also to the repulsive force which, in the case of the heavenly bodies, is observed at the same time.

"The machine constructed by the professor to produce this 'artificial gravitation' is extremely simple. A metallic globe, fitted with a window for observation of what is going on inside it, is united by tubes with a cylinder, one end of which is closed only by a membrane. To this membrane is attached an electro-motor, which, by pushing and pulling the membrane alternately, makes rapid pulsations. The metal globe contains two air-filled india-rubber balls of different sizes. The larger one is fixt firmly to the inside wall of the globe; the smaller is free to move whither it likes.

"The whole apparatus is then filled with water, and the motor set to work. Each time the membrane is prest in, the increased water-pressure causes the rubber balls to contract, and each time the membrane returns to its original position the relaxed pressure of the water causes the two balls to expand. The motor is set working so quickly that these pulsations become inconceivably rapid vibrations, and the contraction and expansion of the balls is invisible to the eye. As water is practically incompressible, Professor Korn thus obtains the conditions he needs—he has two elastic bodies vibrating in an inelastic medium. Then the phenomenon looked for occurs. When the vibrations attain a certain speed, the smaller ball, impelled by a mysterious force, begins slowly to move through the water to the larger ball, and gradually increases its speed, exactly as the apple observed by Newton increased its speed as it fell nearer and nearer to the ground."

The close analogy of the phenomenon to gravitation appeared from accurate measurements, which showed that the bigger ball attracted the smaller exactly in accordance with Newton's law, or in inverse ratio to the square of the distances between them. We read:

"It became, therefore, possible to construct an exact working-model of the solar system in water, in which the planets should all move in their appointed paths without any visible support or externally applied power.

"Professor Korn's researches do not end here. He had shown

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why matter attracts matter, but he had to solve the problem why matter also repels matter. Why is it, for instance, that comets, after rushing directly toward the sun from the depths of infinite space, never collide with it, and invariably return whence they came? To this problem the professor again applies the musical-vibration theory. Just as there are over-tones in the violin string, so in the vibrations of matter there are over-vibrations. These over-vibrations come into play when the attracted bodies come too near, and their effect is immediately repulsive. They are counter-gravitational in their effect, and operate in this way also only in an inelastic medium like water. In an elastic medium the vibrations of matter would have no attractive or repulsive effect; hence it follows that gravitation depends entirely upon the fact that all the heavenly bodies are surrounded by inelastic ether."

EVER-BURNING LAMPS

THAT certain lamps could continue to burn indefinitely was a general article of popular belief in ancient and medieval times. Mr. L. Lodian, in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, April), presents the results of some study of this superstition, together with some suggestions by writers who find it necessary to explain or account for it. Mr. Lodian notes that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a belief in the actual existence of ever-burning lamps seems to have been very real and widely prevailing, and learned writers maintained that the ancients were acquainted with the preparation of a combustible fluid which, while burning and giving out light, diminished not in quantity and potency. Lamps supplied by this marvelous fluid were placed in tombs by the ancient Romans, and continued burning until some ruthless explorer desecrated the subterranean places of burial and allowed air to enter, whereupon the flame flickered and shortly expired. These wondrous lamps "burned the most brightly where there was most want of air and were always extinguished by the immission of external air." The writer proceeds:

"To discover the secret of preparing this combustible yet inconsumable liquid was one of the alchemist's dreams; in their figurative language, they endeavored to 'concentrate the four elements, and to make therefrom a wonder-working essence.' The material upon which their operations were conducted, and in which they placed great reliance, was fine gold; this, they claimed—resolved by hermetic methods into a clear liquid ('oil of gold')—supplied by its incombustible oiliness the 'perpetual light.' This nourished the ever-burning lamps, but was exceedingly costly.

"The belief in perpetual lamps was sustained and diffused by the publication of many legends, which appear to have been freely accepted by the credulous people, notwithstanding their highly improbable character, and the slender basis of truth on which they were founded.

"One of the most famous and oft-quoted legends establishing this superstitious belief was that of the tomb of Tuliola. One day, in the time of Pope Paul III. (1534-49)—he who convoked the concilio of Trent—a tomb was opened at Rome which contained the body of a young woman whose flesh was still yet uncorrupted, and her tresses even were yet intact and bound with a band of chased gold. A burning lamp hanging in the vault was extinguished as soon as the air entered. On the walls was carved the inscription '*Tuliola filia mea*,' which was regarded as referring to Tuliola, the daughter of Cicero, whose death he laments in his letters to Sulpicius. One authority states that the lamp burned several hours after opening the tomb, tho it must have been closed more than 1,500 years. This discovery was the subject of much comment.

"Another perpetual lamp, which supplied partizans with one of their strongest arguments, was the lamp of Olibius. In the year 1510, some peasants, digging the earth to a considerable depth, near Padua, came across a tomb containing lighted lamps, one of silver and the other of gold; or, according to another source, there was but one lamp, placed in an urn between two vials, one filled with liquid gold and the other with liquid silver, by virtue of which the light had been maintained since the time of the old Roman Republic.

"The famous chemist Glauber—who has perpetuated his memory in the salt of that name—over two and a quarter centuries ago, writes of a lamp 'which, being closed up in a glass may be made to burn continually by its own virtue, and give light without any other help.' He explains the admitted fact that when the 'secret fire' is 'touched by the least air, it extinguisheth and goeth out,' by the suggestion that 'the fire is appropriated to the elemental air,' and 'hath its own air in itself.'

"When such a 'shining light' of his day as the chemist Glauber writes thus, can it be marveled at that folks accepted the fact of perpetual-burning lamps as authentic?"

Other fabled "perpetual lamps" include that of Palas, son of Evander, whose lamp, in a tomb at Rome, burned over 2,000 years, and several in temples, reported by ancient writers, as one in a temple of Venus, which St. Augustine states "burned perpetually, and the flame adhered so strongly to the incombustible matter that neither wind, rain, nor tempests could extinguish it, tho continually exposed to the inclemency of the seasons." To quote further:

"In the Manhattan public library is a big Latin work, profusely illustrated, of the date 1652, written expressly by the divine Fortunatus Licetus, to prove the truth of the circumstances anent perpetual lamps. The volume is lavishly decorated with engravings of the eternal-burning *lucernis* (lamps). It is a notable example of misplaced erudition and credulity. . . . . .

"Many endeavors have been made by modern authors to account for this persistence in the belief of eternal lamps. Burning lamps, it is known, were placed in tombs by the ancients; and these same lamps—of course extinguished long, long ages ago, possibly even within a couple of days after sealing the mausoleum—would naturally be noted on unearthing and opening up the vaults after the repose of centuries. Says the French scientist, Marville: 'It happens frequently even to-day, when antiquarians are searching by torch-light old sepulchers which they have opened, that thick fat and gross vapors engendered by the corruption of dead bodies, have momentarily flashed into flame, to the great astonishment of the searchers, who were ignorant of the cause. The presence of the ancient extinguished lamps would, of course, aid the delusion.'"

REENFORCED CONCRETE ROADS—The use of reenforced concrete or "ferro-cement" roads has been suggested in France, and this style of pavement has stood trial in a testing-machine very well indeed. Great things are predicted of it in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3), as may be seen by the following excerpts:

"It has been attempted to incorporate with paving-materials various hard or resisting substances, such as crusht glass, corundum, and carborundum. An inventor has now devised a new combination—cement and 'iron-straw.' This substance is made by the entanglement of fine metallic shavings, and ordinarily appears in the form of masses, blocks, or sheets, more or less compact, offering great resistance to separation, owing to the kind of felting resulting from the entanglement of the constituent threads or shavings, and also offering a certain amount of elasticity to compression. To make a slab or block of ferro-cement, a mass of iron-straw is placed in the mold, and there is poured over it cement sufficiently fluid to penetrate into all the interstices of the iron and completely cover it. When the whole has set, the core of iron, thus intimately incorporated, gives to the block a great resistance to breakage and to traction, at the same time furnishing elasticity to compression which enables it to stand superficial shocks.

"A brick of ferro-cement 4 centimeters [$1\frac{3}{5}$ inch] thick has supported, during crushing-tests, a pressure of 10,000 kilograms to the square centimeter [about 65 tons to the square inch]. In breakage tests, the resistance was quadruple that of ordinary cement. Resistance to wear was no less remarkable.

"Used in paving streets, ferro-cement, according to Francis Laur, in *Inventions Illustrées*, would be incontestably superior, because of the possibility of almost abolishing joints, of mending by a partial replacement of the pavement, and especially because of the resistance of ferro-cement to wear—all qualities that present great economical advantages. . . . With ferro-cement a kilometer of national road would cost 36,000 francs [$7,200], or exactly the price of ordinary macadam, dusty and jolty; and it would require no expense for upkeep for at least ten years. Thus it would combine healthfulness and economy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SEMINARIES TOO REMOTE FROM LIFE

OUR theological seminaries have come in for so much criticism of late that if they do not mend their ways they are evidently going to disappoint a large army of advisers. The most outspoken thing is the recent rebellion of the students at the Princeton Theological Seminary who were dissatisfied with the curriculum. In *The Outlook* (May 8) the subject receives treatment from several hands. The Rev. Charles Stelzle, whose writings on the relation of the Church to labor we have frequently quoted, asserts that "literally hundreds of successful ministers have declared, both in public and private, that it required about five years to unlearn much of what they received in the seminary, before they found it at all possible to get down to the real business of life." The "ridiculous attitude with reference to the comparative value of the social conditions of the ancients and the people who are living in the twentieth century" is laid by this writer at the doors of the seminary, and is exprest in this picturesque way:

"Theological students spend considerable time studying about the social life of the Israelites, the Jebusites, the Hivites, and the Hittites, and when they become our ministers they preach about these most interesting people who lived several thousand years ago. But when a man studies into the social life of the Pittsburgites, or the Brooklynites, or the Chicagoites, and preaches about precisely the same phases of life that he discusses when he talks about these people of old, he is often reminded that he might better preach the 'simple Gospel.' It is very much easier to get the facts concerning the Chicagoites than it is to secure them with reference to the Amalekites, and the Chicagoites need our attention very much more, because the Amalekites have been a long time dead."

Another contributor, Thomas Jesse Jones, asks why "the 156 seminaries, with an endowment sixteen times as large as that of the 148 medical schools, attract only a decreasing third of the number of medical students?" Furthermore, "why do the number of students in theological seminaries decrease while the number of ministers is increasing?" The answer he thinks will be found in part in a study of the subjects prescribed in the theological courses. He says:

"The following course, outlined in the last catalog of one of the three most influential seminaries in the Presbyterian Church, is typical of the large majority in this country:

	Hours of Course
Theology and Apologetics	480
Hebrew and Old Testament	288
Greek and New Testament	224
Ecclesiastical and Bible History	256
Preaching and Social Problems	96
Rhetoric and Elocution	144
Total	1,488

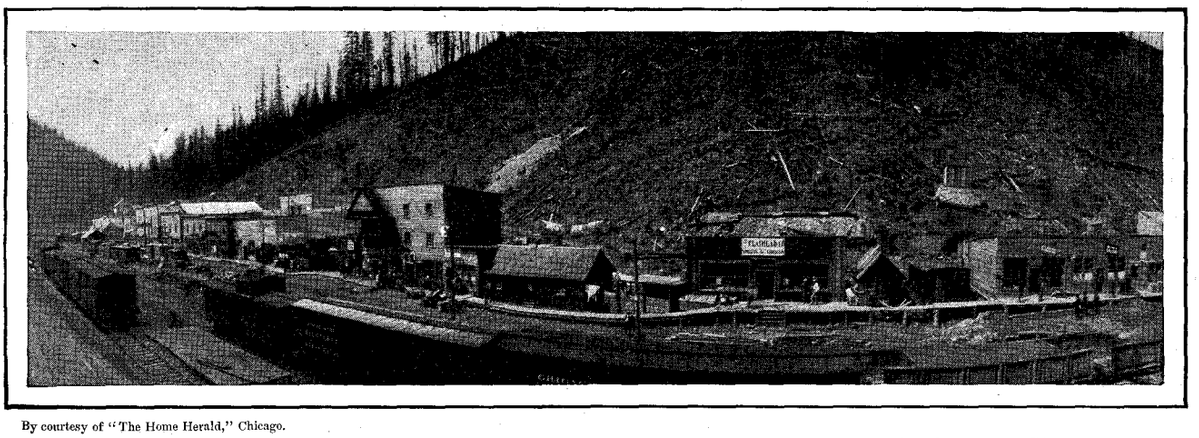
"Out of the possible 1,536 hours, 1,488 are prescribed as indicated in the outline. Almost a third of the total time is given to theology and apologetics, Hebrew claiming a fifth, Greek a seventh, ecclesiastical history a sixth, while the study of *social problems divides its scanty sixteenth of the total time with the study of preaching.*"

The Outlook, in order to discover how well substantiated were such criticisms as that of Mr. Stelzle and Mr. Jones, wrote to thirty-nine of the leading rheological seminaries, asking each to state what it was doing to prepare its students to meet the needs of the time. Twenty-five answered; in regard to some of which, it is asserted that "criticisms are more than substantiated." Five have no course devoted to social conditions or to religion as a social force; but in regard to a considerable number the criticism in its extreme form is not strictly applicable. Thus:

"Of the 25 seminaries at least 18 have regular courses in these subjects. Indeed, it is evident that about one-half, and possibly two-thirds, of these seminaries have begun seriously to undertake to deal with this matter, and many theological professors are as urgent as any critic in advocating a change."

In some cases, *The Outlook* declares, the instruction offered in social subjects is very extensive. Thus:

"At Hartford, for example, in addition to a course in Christian ethics, which is largely concerned with the relation of Christian faith to social institutions, there are courses covering such subjects as the science and methods of foreign missions, the sociological problems of foreign missions, and the course of sociological progress in mission lands; business methods in mission work; instruction in medicine, including treatment of medical and surgical emergencies; social problems in city missions; general principles of sociology; specific problems in sociology; history and theory of Socialism; the labor problem. An almost equal variety of courses is offered at the Boston University School of Theology. And there, as at Hartford, the city is used as a 'social clinic.' The Harvard Divinity School offers, in conjunction with other departments of Harvard University, an almost bewildering number of courses in subjects pertaining to social life; but there the effect of tradition is shown in the fact that tho candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity 'are not allowed to neglect entirely any one of the following departments: Old Testament, New Testament, Church history, theology, homiletics,' they may apparently ignore altogether, if they choose, all courses on human conditions of the present. Yale supplements courses on Christian sociology by a recently established course of lectures on pastoral functions from the point of view of men engaged in practical affairs. The Divinity School of the University of Chicago, besides offering courses in ecclesiastical sociology, the social teachings of Jesus, and the social aspects of Christian doctrine, offers also to its students courses in sociology and religious education under other departments of the university. Oberlin Theological Seminary has a special department of practical theology presenting six



By courtesy of "The Home Herald," Chicago.

ONE STORE, TWENTY-EIGHT SALOONS, AND AN UNDERTAKER IN TAFT'S ONE STREET.

It was called "the toughest place in the world" before the Y. M. C. A. worked its regeneration.

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courses or half-courses on such subjects as the current demands on the minister, modern church administration, Christian sociology, religious education, and missions. This seminary, moreover, has in its other departments emphasized the social aspects of theological studies. Union Theological Seminary in New York also presents social questions in several courses, and has developed the spirit of social service to a large degree. Meadville Theological School has a department of sociology, and presents social questions by means of special lectures and through practical first-hand study. Rochester, Auburn, Garrett Biblical Institute, the General Theological Seminary, Union Biblical Seminary, the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, the Pacific Theological Seminary, the Southern Baptist Seminary, McCormick Theological Seminary, and Bangor all have regular courses on social subjects. Some of these are of the highest excellence."

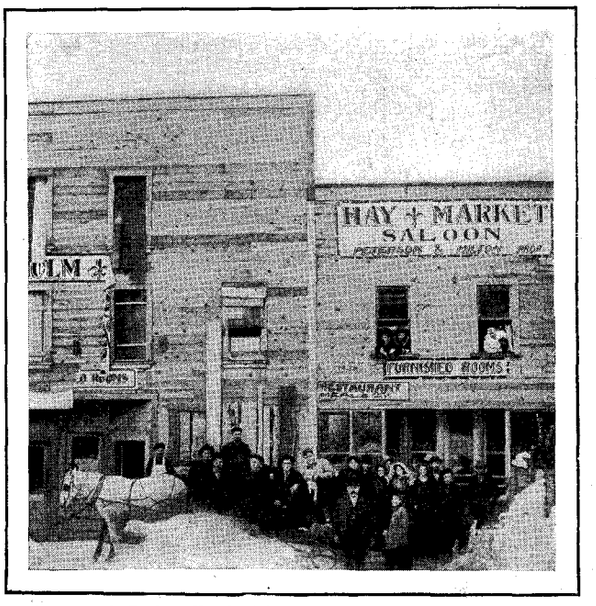
THE SALVATION OF "TAFT"

A YEAR ago the "toughest place in the world" was said to be Taft, Mont. It had one store, twenty-six saloons, and an undertaking establishment. Two years ago it did not even exist; but the construction of a great tunnel on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad called it into existence with a population of a thousand men. "With the men came all those vicious institutions which prey upon them—saloons, houses of ill-fame, and gambling-dens." The story of its redemption, which is said to read "like a passage from the Gospels," is given in *The Home Herald* (Chicago), and runs in this wise:

"The Y. M. C. A. has attacked similar problems in other places with success, but even those who knew its work discouraged any attempt at Taft. The town, they said, was too tough. In the face of this well-meant advice Mr. Morrison, a secretary of the association, went onto the ground, and with the help of the company established a pleasant and attractive Y. M. C. A. room. Up to this time the men had been cashing their pay-checks in saloons, there being no other place to cash them. Mr. Morrison arranged with a banker in a near-by town to undertake this business. On the next day, the money was shipped into Taft, and Mr. Morrison, armed with a revolver, rode with it from the train to the camp. There he cashed the checks, encouraging the men to leave over all surplus funds with him for deposit in the bank. The result was that over $2,000 was left with him, all of which, in the regular course of events, would have gone over the bars. Opposition grew hot against him, of course, and on two occasions the saloonkeepers caused his arrest on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. At other times they threatened his life, and a threat is no idle thing in Taft, where the melting of the snow each spring discloses the skeletons of men killed during the winter. None of these things deterred him, however; he continued to fight the liquor element and urge the strict enforcement of the laws. With the aid of the sheriff, who stood at his side with drawn revolver, he gathered a company and held meetings before the most notorious resort. In spite of the piano inside and the jeering crowds in the windows, the Gospel finally conquered; men and women were drawn out of the houses to gather about the cart which served as a pulpit, and more than one found eternal life.

"The great test came on Christmas of last year, when the camp was given its first birthday. So certain was the foreman that the majority of his workmen would be incapacitated for labor through drink, that he took the precaution of ordering 200 extra men to start work on the twenty-sixth. Gamblers, prostitutes, and bootleggers flocked into town in anticipation of the day. But Mr. Morrison was ready for them. On the night before Christmas he held a meeting in the camp, and talked the matter over with the boys. There, after prayer and a brief speech, they pledged themselves to fool the whole crowd of devils by boycotting the town on Christmas. A tree was arranged in the camp, a phonograph played during the day, and Mr. Morrison showed pictures in the afternoon and evening. The result—wonderful to every one from the superintendent down—was that only two men out of the whole number were unable to report for work next day, and the gamblers in disgust declared that 'there was not enough money spent in Taft to pay for calling a quorum.' . . . . . .

"Those who approved the experiment said, 'Don't preach religion; just make yourselves useful to the men.' But it was preaching which the men wanted. They said to Mr. Morrison time and again, 'Don't close your meeting, partner, until you pray for us.' It was the distinctly religious element in the work which made its success possible. Taft has proved again what needed no proof, that there is 'no other name under heaven by which men can be saved.'"



By courtesy of "The Home Herald," Chicago.

THE WORST SALOON IN TAFT,

In front of which a Y. M. C. A. worker, "guarded by a sheriff with a gun, preached down lawlessness."

The success of the work in Taft and in other construction camps has encouraged the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. to extend this work to all the camps in the country; and contractors and railroads are said to be contributing generously to this end, "recognizing that no sum is too large to pay in return for sobriety and steadiness in the men."

A NEW PLAN FOR DOWN-TOWN CHURCHES

IN the old Spanish city of Cordova a Christian church is built inside a Moorish mosque. Something that will be a reminder of this curious combination is being projected in Pittsburg, where it is proposed to build a church and a business block combined. There is a somewhat similar church in Chicago. The Pittsburg edifice is to be an attempt at a solution of one of the most difficult problems of the city church. How make a church self-supporting in a thinly populated business district? *The Christian Herald* (New York) enlarges upon the problem as follows:

"The migrations are so rapid, the march of the people away from the business districts for places of residence so constant, that it is becoming more and more difficult to sustain the down-town churches, and hence immensely valuable sites are disposed of and the proceeds invested in church plants in residential districts. A certain amount of this kind of work is necessary; but many good judges think that the matter has been overdone, and that it is the duty of the various denominations to keep a certain number of down-town churches for the benefit of many who can not live farther out, or do not desire to do so, and which may be centers of evangelism to the floating population. If this shall be the case, people of large means must maintain these churches as mission posts, or some form of endowment must be provided for them. The experiment of these people in Pittsburg may help in the solution

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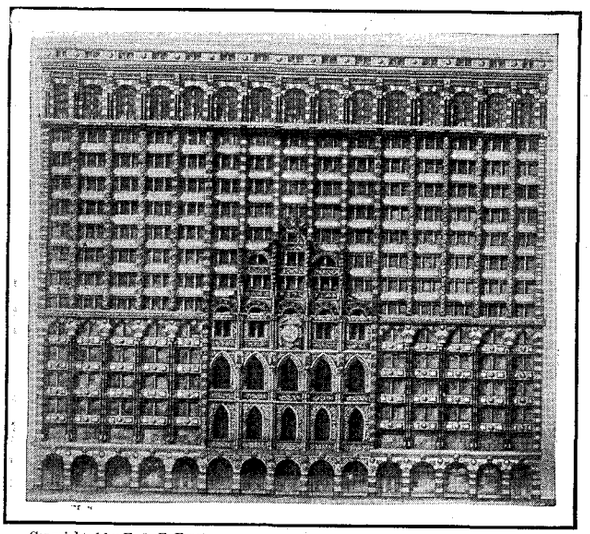
of the difficult problem. The business part of their building may furnish ample support for the ministerial supply and other expenses of the church organization, and also provide a generous fund for outside benevolences. The ideal form of church support is, of course, the voluntary contributions of the worshipers of the individual society. But with these churches in the business districts of cities, such a thing is impossible, and it may be that this proposition to make the ground help carry the church will prove a practical one. The Catholics are very slow to surrender any of their down-town churches, and Protestantism will have to set itself



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A CHURCH FOR A BUSINESS SECTION.

The Gothic element in this elevation indicates the church; the Renaissance the part of the edifice devoted to business. This church is to be erected in Pittsburg.

to the solution of the important question with greater wisdom and consecration."

The Pittsburg building is to stand on the home site of the First German Evangelical Protestant Church, which was organized 127 years ago. It will occupy a plot of ground 240 x 110 feet and will be accessible from all sides. *The Christian Herald* gives this description:

"The church occupies the center of the structure and the architect has arranged the plans so that the churchly idea shall dominate the building. On either side of the church are two mammoth wings, arranged for business purposes. The building above the sixth to the fourteenth floors, over the church, will all be given over to secular purposes. The department sections of the right and left wings can be occupied by two separate establishments or by one enterprise, as the case might require, as the rear entrance forms a connecting passage. In the latter are located the elevators and stairways for the rear portion of the building, which also gives access to the whole building. The basement is devoted to commercial purposes. An imposing arcade will admit to the office and department sections, as well as convey by its transparent floor natural light to the basement. The power plant is to be installed in the sub-basement. On the fourteenth floor is a large assembly hall, 240 x 110 feet. The architecture of the church is pure Gothic, while the rest of the building is of the Renaissance type. Three large portals admit to the vestibule, 48 feet wide, while on both sides staircases, 8 feet wide, lead to the main floor of the church auditorium. On the floor, level with the street, are the Sunday-school rooms and lecture- and assembly-rooms. The church auditorium is 80 feet wide and receives natural light partly from a mammoth skylight, partly from windows bordering on the light court and mainly from Smithfield Street, where ten immense windows admit direct light to the interior. The main floor contains 860 seats, with two additional galleries, capable of accommodating 290 each. On the sixth floor is to be a mammoth clock and a beautiful chime of bells. The distance is 128 feet from the street to the gable, where an eagle is perched, holding in his talons the American and German flags, a fitting symbol of the history and character of this congregation."

FRANCE REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

A FRENCH writer corroborates the observations made by an American resident in France (quoted by us a few weeks since) regarding the secularization of that country. France, declares Auguste Boucher in the *Correspondant* (Paris), is now reaping the harvest of the Government's campaign against the Church. Everything was to go on prosperously and smoothly in the Republic if only the incubus of a religious establishment was cast off, we were told. The Church was blamed for everything that went wrong, and now that the power of the Church has been swept away and the supremacy of the secular arm established, government matters are declared to be a hundred times worse than they ever were under any of the three republics. Mr. Boucher thus energetically treats this question which he considers so vital to the life, happiness, and prosperity of his country:

"The expulsion of the religious orders, the closing of the Catholic schools, the separation of Church and State, the rupture of all ties between France and the papacy, the driving of bishop and priest from their homes, the seizure of theological colleges, the carrying off of ecclesiastical goods—such things, from the reign of Mr. Combes to that of Mr. Clemenceau, were held to constitute the ideal of justice. The State, once separated from the Church, was to take on a lease of new life. The Republic was certain in that case to flourish. The nation, delivered from clerical domination, would quickly become a democracy, free, sound, and strong, as well as happy.

"Has this dream been realized? The State at present is threatened by a social revolution. Is it the Church that roused up this revolution? The State is perishing from the disaffection of some classes and the disgust of others. Is it the Church that has destroyed the authority of the Government? Is it the Church that renders our rulers so weak and pusillanimous? The Parliament is unpopular. Is it the Church that contrived the income tax so distressing to rate-payers? . . . . . .

"The Army groans under the loss of numerical strength and discipline caused by playing petty politics. Has the Church desired this state of things? The Navy seems as if it were falling to pieces, from blundering stupidity, or scandalous niggardliness. Does it owe its disorganization to any action on the part of the Church? Antipatriotism, antimilitarism insult the flag of France, and incite to desertion. Does the Church preach such doctrines? Trade-unions are harassing the State by their revolutionary confederations and their encouragement of riots. Does the Church condone or encourage these things?"

The Church has never encouraged disturbance or disaffection. The Government, the secular authorities, are solely to blame, proceeds Mr. Boucher. These are his words:

"All these things are not the work of the Church, but the work of the Government and the party to which it is enslaved. The present outbreak is not a reprisal by the Church party for the cruel injuries received, but is a natural result of the Government's prostitution of the power of the State. The antireligious policy had been lightly taken up as a pastime by these political demagogs. The anarchic passions whose fury was primarily roused and directed against the Church have now turned against the State. And perhaps in fostering these passions and feeding them on all the Church could give up to their ferocity, they have gone beyond the control of those who called them. The agents of revolution have learned to give up all respect for the State, because they were first taught not to respect the Church. Always and everywhere the contempt for things religious has resulted in bringing about a parallel contempt for secular institutions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN article published March 13 from *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond) gave information of ninety-eight accessions to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church from other denominations. Of this number, eight were said to have come from the Roman Catholic Church. *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) subsequently prints a correspondence between a Roman Catholic and the author of the above-named article, Rev. W. C. Richardson, in which the latter states that the statistics "were merely numbers of men received from the different denominations." He adds: "I never had the names of Roman priests."

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LETTERS AND ART

FOREIGN DRAMA IN AMERICA

THE foreign element in this country are said to spurn the English drama as trivial. It is "strange, soulless to them, because the reserved Anglo-Saxon veils his emotions, irritates the imagination, and flings out few tentacles of philosophic thought." The foreigners, being a drama-loving people, have consequently been forced to bring their own along with them; and we have a string of polyglot theaters stretching across the country that has brought the greatest drama of Europe to our doors. It represents the German, Yiddish, Swedish, French, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Chinese, Italian, and Greek elements of our cosmopolitan population. Looking upon this highly various material Miss Lucy France Pierce, writing in *The World To-day* (Chicago, May), asks, "Who knows if that significant drama for which Americans have struggled for the past decade may not find birth in the common mingling of the art of these many worshipers at a single shrine."

Tho the German theater in New York has recently shown signs of disintegration, it is said to be firmly established in ten cities, including Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee. These cities have each at least one "regular professional German stock company, whose director is imperatively a man of culture." Further—

"The actors are imported from the mother country. They have been trained in a rigid school. The German public demands genius of high artistic breeding in both actor and playwright. It drives insolent inferiority from the boards or laughs to scorn the bravado of the puerile. There is no lenience, or charity, or reserve. Failure is as magnificently hissed and driven to cover as victory is vociferously crowned. Much of that Teutonic effusion is observed in an exiled audience. Their theater is a lay pulpit, out of which teems the most powerful thought of Germany. The demands of an exacting public have made the German theater the nucleus of a majestic literature. The importance of this literature can scarcely be overestimated. Jealously the French theater is yielding up its imperial place. English and American playwrights and managers haunt the field for new thought. It has been said with some justice that the average American comedy is usually a theft or translation from some German source. It has been demonstrated that one famous American playwright has adapted from some Teutonic origin nearly every plot he has developed.

"The drama which the Germans have brought to us is rich in every phase of current life. It is the vehicle of the sturdiest materialism of the day, of the most poetic mysticism, of idealized asceticism, of democratic socialism, of aristocratic individualism. It embodies the height, the perfection of what has been termed transcendental realism. It has ennobled with profound emotion and coloratura imagination the simple and natural events of everyday life. It has sprung into superb being, simple in form, startlingly real, and great in power. Along with this drama, they have brought their ideals. An adaptable people, a sympathetic people, they are bending and adjusting themselves gradually to the customs of their adopted country. But they are clinging superbly to the inculcated taste. From the new German-American generation, wholly dominated by Teutonic culture, already there has sprung a whole school of minor playwrights, reflecting unconsciously the strength of the native drama, and writing in English."

The next most significant foreign theater in this country is said to be the Yiddish. New York has six or eight such playhouses. We read:

"It is a theater governed by producing Yiddish impresarios, who send out road companies traveling from coast to coast. There is no end of talent within its encompassing arms, and the theater has fostered it to the extent of producing a dozen actors and playwrights who have achieved international fame. What richer field than the Ghetto, with its tragic memories, its tragic realities! What more emotional enthusiast than the Slavonic Jew, sensitive yet to the rankling smart of past indignities! He is a child, yet keen withal for the intense things with the stamp of art and beauty. He is progressive, self-seeking, instinctively dramatic. He gloats with curious hunger over the tragic note of his favorite actor. It is an echo of the tragedy of his own life. Thomashefsky, the poor cigaret-maker, who rose from total obscurity to fame in a night as an actor of commanding art, fires the Ghetto boy's already inflamed imagination to dreams of great things. Then there is Jacob Adler, Ellis Glickman, Kessler—all actors of intelligence. This theater has given to the world the incomparable Bertha Kalich, the tender art of David Warfield."

To the American Swedes is due the establishment of one of the most active foreign theaters in the Middle West, declares the writer. It is a permanent professional institution, now in its third season, and caters to a population of more than 200,000 foreign-born men and women. A company of trained professionals, some of whom have come direct from Stockholm, moves from one city to another, giving nightly performances. As to the plays:

"The Swedes are essentially aristocratic with their landed nobility and other remnants of feudalism. And like the European aristocrat they manifest a conservative taste. Yet their drama has reached its height with the advanced realist, August Strindberg, than whom there is no greater in Northern Europe to-day. 'Gräfin Julie' and 'The Father,' by which the world has judged Strindberg, have a place in the repertoire beside the works of all the active, living playwrights of the peninsula, now being heard for the first time outside the green-rooms of Stockholm and Paris. Farce-comedy, satirical comedy, and rural comedy-drama are popular forms. Shakespeare, too, well translated, has his hour with them, but must give place in turn to Gustav af Geijerstan, C. H. Christierson, William Strand, Johan Borjeson, Frans Hedberg, Johan Jolin, and Ernst Wallmark. But Strindberg is their pride, tho it is a far cry from this modern Shakespeare of the Swedes to Ernst Wallmark. The latter is a successful writer of musical comedy, the George Ade of the peninsula, and the perilous leap from Strindberg to Wallmark is taken often with good results."

French drama in the native tongue is mainly promoted by the Alliance Française, because of our limited Franco-American population and because so many French plays reach the American stage in translated form. Of the races of Eastern Europe represented here the dramatic art of the Poles is the most vigorous, as the following shows:

"In Chicago, alone, there are 300,000 Poles. Indeed, next to Warsaw, Chicago may be termed the largest Polish city in the world. The colony has a great message of liberty to preach. It founded a Polish theater in 1905, with numerous offshoots in various localities. For the first time their drama, one of the richest and least exploited in Europe, freed from government censorship, is finding adequate encouragement.

"The Polish theater is packed from pit to dome on the occasion of public performances. It is like a gala night in old Warsaw, only the law does not stalk, naked and terrifying, outside the door. Every one may laugh unrestrainedly in the very joy of freedom before a refreshing and beautiful drama worthy of their enthusiasm. Vigorous and earthly, it unfolds itself, ringing with maddened patriotism, teeming with heroic sentiment. It is, indeed, a noble drama, magnificent in its new liberty. Necessarily the works of Count Alexis Fredro are the most popular. His 'Zemsta'—'Revenge'—presented with national costumes and special scenery, with Vistulan songs and characteristic dances as a feature, was a successful bill of the last season. No plays are produced which do not possess genuine histrionic and literary value, and there is no dearth of material, for modern Polish authors have raised Polish dramatic literature to the third place in Europe. The favorite modern writers of tragedy are Wyspianski, Rudel, Kasprowicz, and Maskoff-Zapolska.

"Comedy is especially pleasing to this laughter- and liberty-loving people. They have their own Clyde Fitch in the person of Count Fredro, grandson of Alexis. He is running a close race in popularity with Zalewski and Dobrzanski. Polish comedy is eloquent. It has the warmth and sunshine, the kindly simplicity so lacking in Northern and more subtle and cynical humor. This theater is patronized and supported by an intelligent clientèle, numbering many lawyers, doctors, journalists, clergymen, and business men. It is not a private enterprise conducted for commercial gain."

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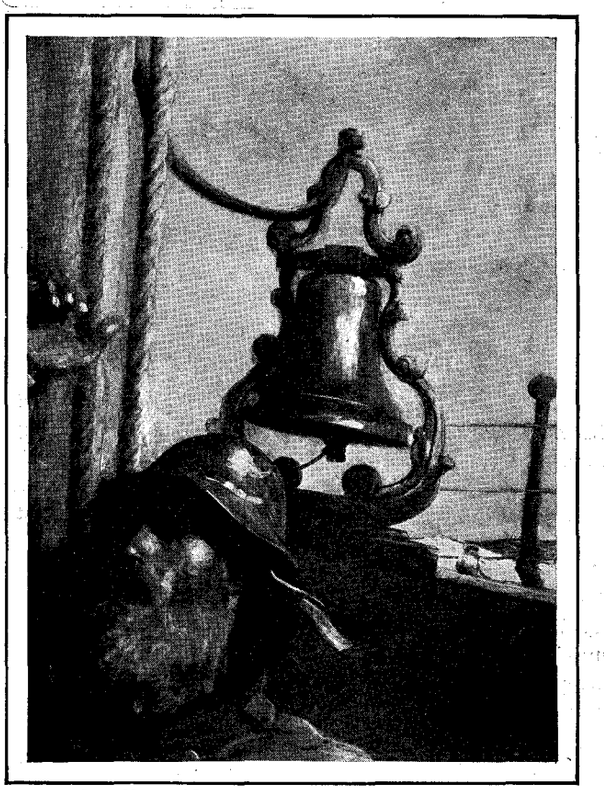
ART FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN

THE acres of white walls in the schools of our cities ought to be utilized for art-instruction. So thinks the Municipal Art Society of New York, which has organized an exhibition of objects suitable for school decoration. Pictures and statuary of course form the chief features. In a brochure published along with this exhibition the society points out that "pictures of stirring scenes, of the exploration and settlement of our country, of sea-fights, of railroad building, of the progress and accomplishment of commerce, and of that larger life in the open places of the world will visualize the episodes of history and make them very real to the ardent eyes of the children who scan them." It is suggested as no small part of the value of such decoration that pictures by their silent ministration of beauty will in some degree counteract the pervading ugliness confronting the children everywhere in the city, and "they will do much more than this in suggesting to them ideals of energy, courage, honor, patriotism, and virtue beyond the expression of any words." It is recommended that teachers "discuss art with the children; criticize fearlessly our neglect of municipal art; the dirt of the city; the vulgarity and disfigurement of the advertising we tolerate." Recommendations are made of specific sculptures and pictures which the society deem suitable for school use. Of sculptural decorations they approve:

"Houdon's Washington and Bachmann's Lincoln, and the busts of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Cæsar, and Hermes, the 'Victory Untying Her Sandals,' Giovanni de Bologna's 'Il Fiamengo,' the Cantoria frieze of Luca della Robbia, and the Parthenon frieze."

A much larger number of pictures are recommended. The following is a list, of which good reproductions are obtainable:

"King Lear," E. A. Abbey; "The Evolution of the Book," J. W. Alexander; "The Grand Cañon" and "In the Oraibi Plaza," Louis Akin; "Summer Afternoon," Frank W. Benson; "'Mid Dusty Records," William Verplanck Birney; "The Seasons," Edwin R. Blashfield; "The Peace Ball at Yorktown" and "Mrs. Murray Receiving the British Officers," by Jennie Brownscombe; "Arousing the Minute Men," John Ward Dunsmore; "Franklin and Braddock," Frederick James; "Colonial Days," E. L. Henry; "The Morning Bath," Frederic A. Bridgman; "Mother and Child," George De Forest Brush; "Death of the First Born," William Drake; "The Constitution," Carleton T. Chapman; "The Rush Hour, New York," Colin Campbell Cooper; "Fifty-ninth Street, New York," Paul Cornoyer; "The Hondo Falls," E. Irving Couse; "The First Music Lesson," Francis Day; "Oxen Drinking," Horatio Walker; "All's Well," Winslow Homer; "Early Start to Market," William H. Howe; "Autumn Oaks," George Inness; "Adventure," "Civilization," "Conquest," "Discovery," George W. Maynard; "Mount of the Holy Cross," Thomas Moran; "Early Spring," "Toil," "Rest," G. Glenn Newell; "Bank of Pittsburg Decorations," F. D. Millet; "The Ox Team," Edward H. Potthast; "The Song of Hiawatha," Frederic Remington; "The Last Drop," Charles Schreyvogel; "Frieze of the Prophets" and "Triumph of Religion," John S. Sargent; "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline," W. L. Taylor; "Alexander Hamilton," John Trumbull, and "Boy with Arrow," Douglas Volk.



From the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"ALL'S WELL."

By Winslow Homer.

This and the following pictures are among those recommended by the Municipal Art Society for the walls of school-rooms.

Copyrighted by C. Klackner, New York.

MRS. MURRAY RECEIVING THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

By Jennie Brownscombe.

This Whig sympathizer aided the escape of Putnam's forces from New York by detaining the British officers for refreshments at her house on Murray Hill.

Almost as important are the hanging, arrangement, and the framing of pictures, upon which subjects the society gives valuable suggestions. Thus:

"Hang pictures low—as near the sight line as possible, especially along halls where the children will see them as they pass them. In the class-room use all the available lower wall spaces in preference to the walls above the blackboards for small pictures with fine detail—otherwise they will be quite lost to sight. If pictures must be hung above the blackboards, bring them close down to their top.

"In hanging pictures on a wall, group them architecturally; the important ones in the center, the smaller ones on either side, alternating the vertical and horizontal frames and building up each end of the series with one large picture or a small group. Pictures similar in size, in kind, and

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in masses of color should balance each other, and in a long series they should form successive groups of two, three, or four of a kind, and not be strung out in irrelevant repetition. A consistent plan will lend itself to many variations.

"Less formal arrangements are also good for small groups of pictures. Rehang the frames now and then to give variety and interest. After many attempts at arrangements, some one perfect combination will unexpectedly reveal itself.

"Hang a few good pictures in preference to many indifferent ones.

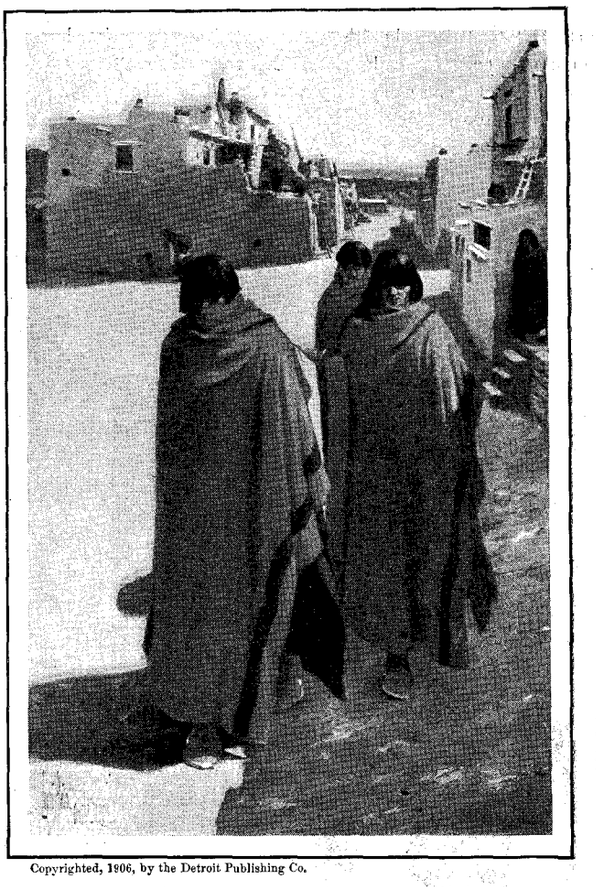
"Secure the utmost simplicity in the frames. Accept none with composition ornament, stamped work, or even deeply cut moldings which catch dust. Limit the material of each frame to one wood; the color to one treatment of that wood. A dark oak molding of a simple reversed curve, varied in width to suit the size and character of the picture, is always good. Large-scale pictures and photographs require wider frames than pictures of small details and engravings."

JOHN DAVIDSON'S SORROWS

THE family and friends of the English poet, John Davidson, have reached the conclusion that death by suicide is the only reasonable explanation of his disappearance. More than six weeks have elapsed since he was last seen in Penzance, where he lived. His death, if such it be, adds one more to the list of men who came into prominence during the closing decades of the nineteenth century, whose artistic ideals were then generalized under the term *fin de siècle*, and whose end, before the normal span, has in many cases been associated with violence. Davidson was a contributor to *The Yellow Book*, where his "Fleet Street Eclogues" made their appearance. His coming into fame was accomplished in a somewhat curious way, as a writer in the Manchester *Guardian* gives it. Davidson, a Scotsman from Renfrewshire, followed schoolmastering in early life and in 1890 gave it up for literature. Before this time he had published poetry, and in 1886 had produced a play called "Bruce." His name came up before the London public in the following manner:

"His work had already attracted some attention, and he found it possible to support himself, chiefly by journalism, tho he continued to write and publish poetry. It was a hard struggle, but his poetry continued to gain notice, and the appearance of 'A Ballad of a Nun' in *The Yellow Book*—then in the full notoriety of its brief but fantastic course—brought his name into some prominence. The poem showed vigor, imagination, and a rich command of words, tho it is not the best of Davidson's ballads. A suspicion of impropriety attached to it, and this gained for it a popularity which its literary merits might have missed. When, shortly afterward, it was published, with others, in a volume, the late Dean Farrar, who was then a canon of Westminster, came across one or two of its stanzas quoted in a review. He jumped to the conclusion that the poem was of a religious cast, and declaimed these stanzas in his sermon at St. Margaret's the following Sunday. The public—which has a pleasing confidence in the literary taste of the clergy—proceeded, on this recommendation, to buy the book, and Davidson believed that he was a made man."

He was to learn, says this writer, "that, in England, poets are only made after death. He lapsed into a condition of neglect and poverty, dire enough to justify Carlyle's comparison of the history of authors with the Newgate Calendar." In 1906 he was granted a pension of £100 from the Civil List; but in documents that have come to light since his disappearance he states that he finds his pension "not enough," and that he has still "to turn aside and attempt things for which people will pay." This "turning aside to write for a ready sale," says the London *Daily News*, "is, after all, the real tragedy in Davidson's career." The document



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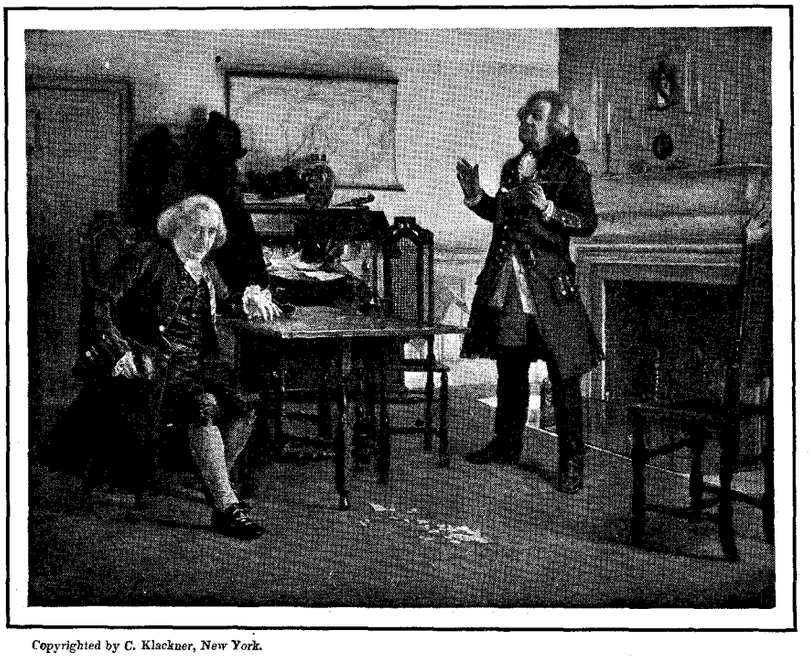
IN THE ORAIBI PLAZA.
By Louis Akin.

A scene in the chief city of the Hopi Indians, Northern Arizona.



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FRANKLIN AND BRADDOCK.
By Frederick James.

Braddock boasting of the invincibility of the King's soldiers, after being advised by Franklin that European military methods were not adapted to warfare against the Indians.

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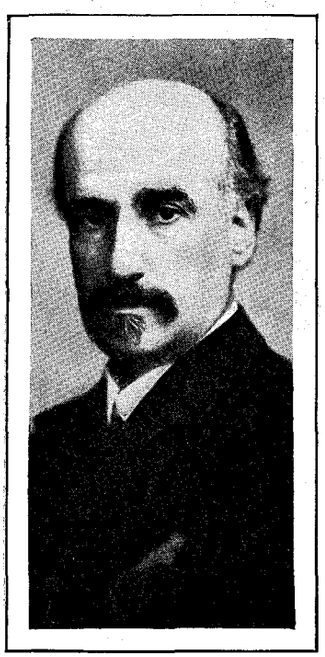
further states that his health "also counts," and "the time has come to make an end." "Asthma and other annoyances I have tolerated for years, but I can not put up with cancer." Much of his poetry, says the writer in *The Guardian*, was, like Wordsworth's, written to establish a certain philosophical creed, and the way he chose to end his life was one which fitted with the philosophy of "God and Mammon," his great uncompleted work. We read:

"How far a direct purpose mars or improves poetry is an old dispute, and the advocates of either view have great examples to show. Tho Davidson's poetry will not be preserved or damned by his metaphysics, which may be regarded perhaps as merely the Scotch accent of his poetical voice, yet it is only just to admit that he himself attached great significance to his philosophy. He believed that he had revealed a new cosmogony which marked the beginning of a new era in poetry as rich and important as the Christian era. Under the influence of this belief he assailed Christian dogmas and Christian morals with incorruptible severity—it may be in unconscious revenge for the prolonged indifference of the Christian world. His plays are grotesque and yet full of beauty and force. They contain scenes that could not be represented on any stage, but they abound in passages worthy of the great Elizabethans. But they are less dramas than furiously eloquent expositions of the new theology of atheism, of the strange trinity of Matter, Ether, and the Universe, which his early scientific training in Greenock — mingled with a sympathetic study of Hume, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche—had evolved. They are the work of a man of genius. But they lack the perfect balance and sanity which the highest genius achieves. The message itself whose ministers they are emerges but dimly from the cloud of crude materialism and symbolic mysticism. It appears in a more coherent form perhaps in his 'Testaments.' These somber and profoundly interesting poems—even if they may once or twice overflow into the province of prose—should rank high among the poetic achievements of the time. Perhaps equally high will stand his 'Ballads and Eclogues,' full of fresh and vigorous life."



JOHN DAVIDSON,

The English poet whose long disappearance is now interpreted by his family as a case of suicide.

Some curious passages from his will, just published, are these:

"No word except of my writing is ever to appear in any book of mine as long as the copyright endures.

"No one is to write my life now or at any time, but all men study and discuss in private and in public my poems and plays, especially my testaments and tragedies.

"I have no objections (they would be unavailing) to the reissue of anything that was published in my lifetime, but none of the following plays and adaptations are ever to be published or performed, and I earnestly beg those people who possess copies to destroy them: 'Queen Fiammetta,' 'The Children of the King,' a one-act piece from the French—the title I forget. It was produced at the Court Theater—'Fanny Legrand,' 'Phèdre,' 'Lancelot,' 'The Game of Life'; any sketch or scenario of a play. And I also desire everything else unpublished of my writing, including all my letters, to be destroyed. This does not refer to my own testament, at present unpublished.

"I hope to live to finish my testaments and tragedies, but I may have to die before, and at any moment now, for reasons that concern myself alone.

"I desire this will to be published as soon as I am dead."

PICTURES AND PRICES

THE judicious are beginning to ask how far the high prices paid for pictures are an index to artistic taste and judgment. The question is suggested in an editorial in the New York *Sun* on the recent sale of Millet's "Going to Work" for $50,000. This sum is of course trivial in comparison with the $330,000 reported to have been paid by an American for Holbein's portrait of Christina, of Denmark, sold the other day in London. Pictures of such value never enter the American auction-rooms. "High prices for paintings do not by any means tell the whole story of the process of development which began about the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia," says this writer, "but because spectacular they fix attention, arouse interest, and are indicative of the widening desire to possess notable works, and of the emulation thus stimulated." To show how reluctant picture-buyers who invest large sums are to follow advanced critical opinions it is pointed out that figure paintings have for the most part called forth the high prices—"compositions that at least suggest a personal sentiment if not always in a strict sense 'story-telling' pictures." High prices for pure landscapes are declared to be the exception. Some interesting facts in the history of picture-buying in this country since 1876 are given as follows:

"It was in the auction of Mr. John Taylor Johnston's collection in December, 1876, that the high-price habit began, when Turner's 'Slave Ship,' now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, sold for $10,000, and F. E. Church's 'Niagara Falls,' now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, brought $12,500, up to that time the highest price ever paid for a painting in America. It seems strange to recall the circumstance that the late William T. Walters, of Baltimore, bought at that same auction a Daubigny, 18 by 32 inches, for $1,450. Even then it was stories or figures that opened the pocketbooks. William H. Vanderbilt paid $6,000 for Bouguereau's 'On the Road to the Bath'; John Jacob Astor paid $8,000 for Gérôme's 'Death of Cæsar'; D. O. Mills, $8,600 for Meissonier's 'Marshal Saxe,' and James Gordon Bennett $11,500 for another Meissonier one inch wider. . . . . .

"In 1889 Collis P. Huntington paid $26,300 for Meissonier's 'Game Lost' in the James H. Stebbins auction, at which there was sold also the smallest example of Meissonier's work ever offered here, 'The Stirrup Cup,' 3½ by 4¾ inches, which brought $7,100. At the same time Alfred Corning Clark bought Fortuny's 'Portrait of a Spanish Lady' for $6,500, and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum. Vibert's 'Scene at a Spanish Diligence Station' brought $9,100, and Gérôme's 'Molière at Breakfast with Louis XIV.' $10,500.

"In 1898, when the collections of Charles A. Dana and William H. Fuller were sold on the same evening in Chickering Hall, George J. Gould bought from the former Corot's 'Danse des Amours' for $36,000, and from the latter Rousseau's 'Charcoal-Burner's Hut' for $36,500."

It is claimed that E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, paid the highest price ever given for a picture sold at public auction in this country when two years ago he acquired Troyon's "Retour à la Ferme" for $65,000. This is disputed by some who recall that $66,000 was given by Judge Hilton for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," now in the Metropolitan. But along with the picture went a portrait of the artist which it is declared must have enhanced the bid for the great canvas. At the first John Wolf sale in 1863 a Troyon sold for $1,200, but the same canvas brought $11,000 at the A. T. Stewart sale in 1887. A few sensational prices of recent years are recalled—

"Including those of the top figures in the F. O. Matthiessen auction of 1902, when Breton's 'Harvesting the Poppies' brought $36,500 and Rubens' 'Holy Family' $50,000, the latter being acquired subsequently from the purchaser by the late James Henry Smith and presented to the Metropolitan Museum. At the Mary J. Morgan auction of 1886, Breton's 'The Communicants,' now the property of Lord Strathcona, brought $45,500, and C. P. Huntington paid $25,000 for Vibert's 'Missionary Story'—always the 'story.'"

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Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Machinery Book for Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.75.

Bacheller, Irving. The Hand-Made Gentleman. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

In his latest novel, "The Hand-Made Gentleman," Mr. Bacheller writes of that epoch in our national history which saw the beginnings of great industrial revolutions. Altho the story covers the period of the Civil War, the main interest centers in the more significant battles of peace. Commodore Vanderbilt with his huge schemes of railroad consolidation, Andrew Carnegie, with his prophetic dreams of the possibilities of steel, and other lesser captains of industry figure in the story. Among these is the quaint Mr. Pearl, whose life is so taken up with experiments in electricity that he can not talk except in electrical figures of speech. His shop rules were characteristic: "Take your power off the main shaft —that means truth. Oil your bearings—kindness. Reduce friction as much as possible—happiness."

As to the hand-made gentleman himself, it is hard to do him justice. Lacking the qualities of a "ready-made gentleman," he sets resolutely to the task of becoming the next best thing, a "hand-made gentleman." His rise from a pedler of silver polish to a promoter of vast enterprises and a political power at Albany is replete with interest. A less skilful hand might easily have made of the well-meaning but laughable James Henry McCarthy a somewhat grotesque character, but Mr. Bacheller has not allowed the humorous aspect of the young man to be emphasized at the expense of his gentlemanly traits of sincerity and honesty. Some of the writer's own experiences are woven into the novel. It is written in his usual inimitable style.

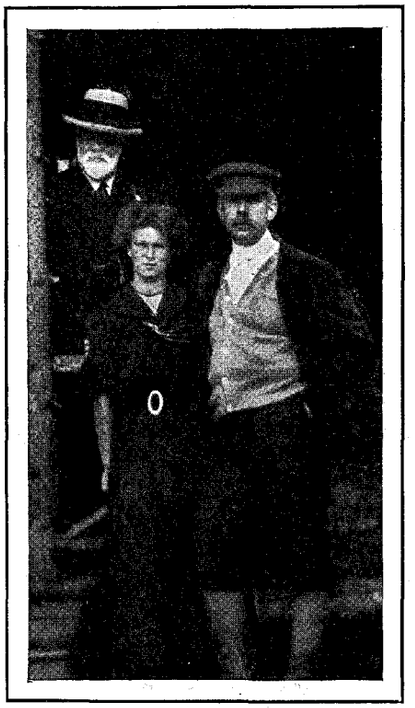
Block, Louis James. The World's Triumph—A Play. 12mo, pp. 165. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Camac, C. N. B. Epoch-making Contributions to Medicine, Surgery, and the Allied Sciences. 8vo, pp. 435. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $6.50 net.

The contributions referred to in the title include those of Lord Lister, "Antiseptic Surgery"; Harvey, "Circulation of the Blood"; Leopold Auenbrugger, "Percussion of the Chest"; R. T. H. Laënnec, "Use of the Stethoscope"; Edward Jenner, "Vaccination against Smallpox"; Morton, Wells, and Warren, "Anesthesia"; Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Puerperal Fever." The original text of these physicians' disquisitions is used and the book contains ten portraits and biographical notices of great interest. The idea of the compilation is a good one and the work will interest laymen, as well as professionals. The beauty of its manufacture adds to the charm of Dr. Camac's publication.

Chapin, Robert Coit. The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City. 8vo, pp. 372. New York Charities Publication Committee. $2.

This careful study in social economics is a Russell Sage Foundation publication and is intended to furnish data for the just allotment of wages and poor relief. It is enriched with diagrams, a voluminous bibliography, and an index. All social workers will recognize in Professor Chapin's exhaustive treatise a very valuable presentation of the subject and will be enabled thereby to attain that accurate knowledge of the essentials of a "normal standard of living" which is fundamentally necessary to those who are attempting relief work, or interested in improving the conditions of city laborers and workers. Coldly scientific and statistical as the book is, we learn that the Buffalo Charity Organization Society has already adopted its tables as the standard in giving relief to those under its care. The New York weekly *Charities and the Commons* has also taken Professor Chapin's schedules in estimating the demands of the clay-diggers of New Jersey who struck last winter on the ground that they could not live on the wages then paid them.



IRVING BACHELLER,

Whose new story, "The Hand-Made Gentleman," is reviewed elsewhere. E. Prentiss Bailey, to whom the book is dedicated, stands behind Mr. Bacheller at his right.

Clarke, John H. Vital Economy, or, How to Conserve your Strength. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: A. Wessels Co. 30 cents net.

Conwentz, H. The Care of Natural Monuments, with special reference to Great Britain and Germany. 16mo, pp. 185. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Cornish, Vaughan. The Panama Canal and its Makers. 8vo, pp. 192. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Vaughan Cornish, a member of the Royal Geographical, Geological, and Chemical Societies of London, visited the canal zone in 1907 and again in 1908. His scientific knowledge and experience have enabled him to give a concise and complete account of the great work now being carried on there. It is evident from the text, the maps and illustrations, that he enjoyed special opportunities for investigating and studying the progress of the vast engineering enterprise. While there are many problems presented to the engineers of a temperate climate who undertake a gigantic task like this under tropical conditions, it will be found that Mr. Cornish has overlooked none of them. He, of course, dwells at length on the technical side of the undertaking and makes plain to the ordinary reader what the engineering difficulties were. He also shows the sanitary questions that had to be settled before white men could work in safety at Panama, not to speak of comfort. The obstacles which the promoters met with in procuring adequate labor and skilled direction are fully treated, and the work leaves a clear and highly satisfactory impression on the mind of the reader, who grows to think that he now knows all about the Panama Canal. The copious illustrations add much to the value and attractiveness of the work.

Curious Case of Lady Purbeck—A Scandal of the XVII. Century. 8vo, pp. 147. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Danby, Frank. Sebastian. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Davis, Charles Belmont. The Lodger Overhead and Others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Dealey, James Quayle (Ph.D.). The Development of the State—Its Governmental Organization and its Activities. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.50.

Figgis, John Neville (Litt.D.). The Gospel and Human Needs—Being the Hulsean Lectures Delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1908–09. With Additions. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Frias, Alberto Nin. Ensayos de Critica e Historia. 12mo, pp. 253. Madrid: F. Sempere y Compania.

Frias, Alberto Nin. El Cristianismo. 12mo, pp. 77. Montevideo: Tipografia de J. Y. E. Pedralbes.

Greene, Homer. A Lincoln Conscript. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 281. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Grierson, Francis. The Valley of Shadows. 8vo, pp. 278. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

This is a remarkable book, written by a remarkable man. His father was an Englishman, who became an American citizen, settled in Illinois, and helped to elect Lincoln. Francis early developed a wonderful musical gift, was introduced in the early sixties to the social and artistic world of Paris by Alexandre Dumas, and became the rage of the fashionable circles. A great French critic declared "for the first time in the history of music we now have the real poet of the piano." From music he passed into literature.

The work before us is not a novel, but a vivid and fascinating account of scenes and episodes in Illinois and Missouri during the author's early life. There are descriptions of the backwoods preacher and politician, which rival in humor, pathos, and character-drawing the romance of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. But a serious purpose runs through the whole of these pictures, dialogs, sermon and speech reports. Mr. Grierson speaks of the *ante-bellum* days in Illinois with the deep-seated conviction that the power which emanated from "the silences" of the prairies originated in the spiritual side of life, and the coming of the great War of Secession was brought about by the words uttered out of those "silences" by a host of inspired prophets, preachers, heroes, and other workers in the crusade against slavery. The "Valley of Shadows" is the period of trial which preceded the issuing of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in 1863, with which the

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old order passed away never to return. What that order was on the prairies, with their log cabins, vast plains which have since then been cut up into farms, or dotted with cities, Mr. Grierson describes in style scarcely to be rivaled in grace, color, and poetic feeling. In the chapter on the debate between Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator, nicknamed the "Little Giant" and "plain Abraham Lincoln, nicknamed the "Rail-Splitter'" there is a description of the great abolitionist president which is really as masterly as anything in Balzac. We venture to predict that this portrait will strike the reader's mind as Balzac's portrait of Dante strikes those who study it. More lifelike than any statue or painting, this powerful literary miniature is likely to be referred to in the future as the most authentic extant reflection of Abraham Lincoln's personality "in his habit, as he lived."

Griffis, William Elliot. The Story of New Netherland—the Dutch in America. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 292. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Henderson, Percy E. A British Officer in the Balkans. 8vo, pp. 302. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

Major Henderson has published a very timely volume in the present work in which he relates in a plain and business-like fashion his experience in traversing certain parts of the Balkans, so recently the scene of European political excitement. His main route was, however, confined to the now Austrian provinces of Bosnia Herzegovina. He also explored Dalmatia and the highland kingdom of Montenegro. He made good use of his camera, and the book is enriched with fifty illustrations as well as an excellent map. It is simply a book of impressions and not of theories, political or otherwise. Perhaps it is all the more valuable on this account. At any rate it is most readable, being both interesting and amusing. We feel grateful to the author for the pains he has taken in collecting information of all kinds with regard to the cities, buildings, and national types he met with. His account of his visit to Cattarc and Cetinje are especially fresh and fascinating. The blending of Christian and Mohammedan civilizations, the costumes, markets, and places of worship of this strange region, wedged in between a Latin, a Teutonic, and a Semitic world, are portrayed with directness, simplicity, and picturesqueness, superior, for all practical purposes, to the elaboration of Kinglake or the dazzling rhetoric of De Amicis. We should add that the photographic reproductions show traces of artistic feeling and a judicious exercise of selection. The book may be well taken as a guide book by any traveler who intends visiting one of the most fascinating sections of the European continent.

Hood, John. The Beauty of God. 8vo, pp. 372. Baltimore: J. Lanahan.

Walter Pater wrote his "Marius the Epicurean" with the end of showing how beautiful was Christian character, Christian worship, and Christian ideals in contrast with the shallowness, cruelty, and frivolity of paganism in the brilliant Antonine age. The present treatise is an argument for the truth of the Christian religion, and the reality of supernaturalism based on the beauty which we discern in nature, in the Bible, in preaching, with its advocacy of light and love. The author shows wide reading, a devout spirit, and a firm adherence to the traditional dogmas of the church. His book can not be read without interest and profit.

King, General Charles. Lanier of the Cavalry; or, A Week's Arrest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 241. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Kipling, Rudyard. Under the Deodars; The Phantom 'Rickshaw; Wee Willie Winkie. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Kipling, Rudyard. The Five Nations. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40 net.

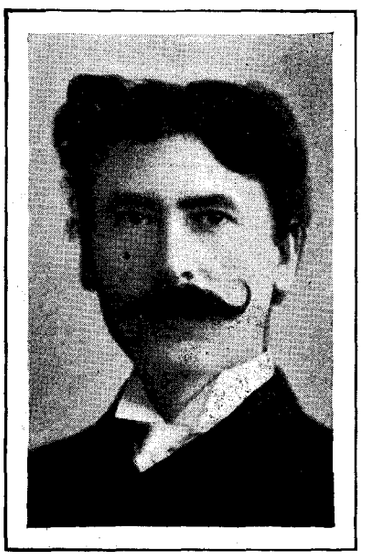
Kirkham, Stanton Davis. Mexican Trails—A Record of Travel in Mexico, 1904–07, and a Glimpse at the Life of the Mexican Indian. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Klein, Charles. The Music Master. Novelized from the Play as Produced by David Belasco. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Kramer, Harold Morton. The Chrysalis. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 419. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

MacKaye, Percy. The Playhouse and the Play—And other Addresses Concerning the Theater and Democracy in America. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: The Macmillan Co.

McCutcheon, George Barr. The Alternative. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 119. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.



ERNEST THOMPSON SETON,
Author of "The Biography of a Silver Fox," etc.

Marks, Jeannette, and **Moody,** Julia. Little Busybodies—The Life of Crickets, Ants, Bees, Beetles, and other Busybodies. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

Mason, Caroline Atwater. The Spell of Italy. Pp. 400. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The statement has been made that everyone who goes to Italy purposes to write a book and surely the accumulation of Italian guide-books has assumed such bewildering proportions as to lead one to say once more earnestly: "Of the making of books there is no end." This prevalent tendency to add a word to the already exhaustive literature of the sunny peninsula is not wholly without excuse when one remembers that Italy has something of the siren in her make-up. He is a brave traveler who can resist her potent charm, a spell that Mrs. Mason rightly claims is threefold, that of the senses, the intellect, and the spirit. It is not to be wondered at that a visit to Italy has marked an epoch in the life of more than one great writer.

The author of "The Spell of Italy" approaches her subject from so independent a standpoint that her work needs no apology. She has the courage to ignore the prescribed modes of sight-seeing and to enjoy a few things in her own way. In consequence we have in the place of the conventional book of travel with its encyclopedic catalog of names and dates a volume of delightfully fresh and original impressions. A pretty Italian story entitled "Virtues in Relief" forms a part of the narrative.

At the beginning of the book there is a résumé of the modern history of the country that prepares the reader for much that follows. Some space is devoted to the present democratic young king and his fair queen. The history of Italy in general is presented in conversational form and several broad headings suggested for the grouping of facts. In the chapter on Florence, the city that has justly earned the name of "The City of Forestieri" from its crowds of tourists, the writer has a little chat with the prospective tourist on practical subjects. One chapter is given to the consideration of those authors who have been made captive by "the spell of Italy." Mrs. Mason's style is always breezy and entertaining and there is not a dull page in the volume. The illustrations are profuse.

Means, David MacGregor. The Methods of Taxation. Compared with the Established Principles of Justice. 12mo, pp. xi–380. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Morse, Margaret. On the Road to Arden. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Muir, John. Stickeen. 16mo, pp. 73. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

Munro, William Bennett. The Government of European Cities. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

North, Lawrence. Syrinx. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: Duffield & Co.

Rice, Alice Hegan. Mr. Opp. Pp. 326. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Alice Hegan Rice fully lives up to her reputation in this latest character-study, "Mr. Opp." It is indeed an interesting and vivid picture she has given us of the ridiculous but pathetic little man of the small head and big heart. The author shows no disposition to poke fun at her creation, however, and while the humor is delicious, it is at the same time suggestive of tears. Only an artist could portray with any degree of success the really heroic traits of the editor of "The Opp Eagle." Born under an unlucky star, poor Mr. Opp plays many parts without attaining noticeable fame, but this does not prevent his greeting every new venture as the true outlet for his wonderful powers. One after another of life's prizes elude his grasp until there is left only the questionable pleasure of making his insane sister happy. But Mr. Opp whistles on to the end of the story, "such a plucky, sturdy, hopeful whistle as calls to arms the courage that lies slumbering in the hearts of men."

As to the newspaper that its founder fondly dreamed would revolutionize Cove City, the story of its rise, decline, and fall will probably never be equaled in the annals of journalism. Its wonderfully constructed editorials are among the best things in the book. Mrs. Rice has a happy faculty of choosing expressive English and

(*Continued on page 854*)

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906.

Hosiery, lacking this mark, is not

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Holeproof is Guaranteed

When you buy six pairs of *Holeproof* Hosiery—the hosiery with the trade-mark (shown above) stamped on the toe—either for *men*, *women* or *children*—you get this guarantee signed in ink by the dealer or by us: *"If any or all of these hose come to holes, rips or tears, or need darning within 6 months from the day you buy them, we will replace them free."*

That means absolute freedom from all hosiery bother, troubles and expense for half a year.

Soft—Light—Stylish
All the Latest Summer Colors

Yet with all this extra wear you get soft, light and attractive hose, and at the price of common hose which are *not* guaranteed—you get the finest hose on the market in all the latest Summer colors—light and dark tan, navy blue, light blue, green, gun metal, flesh color, mode, pearl gray, lavender, black, and black with white feet.

Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton Yarn

We buy the best Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton yarn at an average price of 63c per pound. We pay the top market price for our yarns, no matter how it may fluctuate.

Yet we could buy yarn for as low as 35c per pound.

We get the wear by knitting the body of the hose with 3-ply yarn, and reinforcing heels and toes to 6-ply.

Yet the yarn is so soft and pliable that you don't feel the reinforcement. We use a special process that insures permanent shape, fast colors and perfect fit.

31 Years' Experience

The secret of "Holeproof" wear and quality cost us 31 years of patient experiment.

Today the demand is enormous—18,000 pairs are now being made every day in our factory.

Last year we sold over three million pairs. It is this enormous output that allows us to sell you this better hosiery at the price you'd pay for common hose.

Isn't the hosiery that is so popular likely to be the best hosiery made?

For Men, Women and Children

Try "Holeproof" next time you need hosiery.

It's the best and the most economical.

Tell your people about it. Remember, it is made—*and guaranteed*—for men, women and children.

Get the Genuine

The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or we will ship direct, where we have no dealer, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. Tear out this ad as a memo.

Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, black with white feet, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—6 pairs, $2.00. Made entirely of Sea Island cotton.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, flesh color and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

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Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan, black, pearl gray, lavender, light blue and navy blue. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 852)

the fact that Mr. Opp's history is remarkably well told will surely add to its popularity.

Rideout, Henry Milner. Dragon's Blood. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20 net.

Robertson, A. T. (A.M., D.D.). Epochs in the Life of Paul—A Study of Development in Paul's Career. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Saint Maur, Kate V. The Earth's Bounty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 430. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

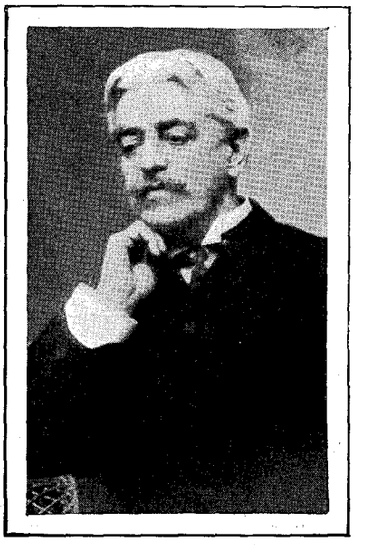
Sawyer, H. C. The Matter with Nervousness. 12mo, pp. 210. San Francisco: Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch.

Schevill, Ferdinand. Siena—The Story of a Medieval Commune. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 433. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Scott, W. Major. Aspects of Christian Mysticism. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. The Biography of a Silver Fox, or Domino Reynard of Goldur Town. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

The silver fox, the hero of this delightful book, was named Domino Reynard of Goldur Town. Those of his fur are the aristocracy of the fox tribe, and their skins



FREDERICK A. OBER,
Author of several recent biographies for young people of Spanish explorers in America.

are prized and worn by the human aristocracy and nobility of the world. Mr. Seton's silver fox, like the Red Fox of G. D. Roberts, is an animal who perhaps owes a great deal to the interpretative genius of a sympathetic biographer, yet we can well imagine that observers so keen and penetrating see more than we ordinary men in observing the habits, pranks, tricks, and passionate outbreaks of the lower animals. In this way we are quite disposed to believe and accept this story as a true one. Domino was endowed by nature with all her choicest gifts to animals, not alone with his sheeny, soft, and precious coat, worth more than its weight in silver of the mine, but with brains, speed, and wind such as made his exploits perfectly natural and probable. What his adventures and exploits were the reader

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will be well rewarded in discovering by the perusal of this well-told story. The author is at his best in the narration, which he has ennobled by emphasizing the spirit of monogamy which ruled the wedded life of Domino and Snowyruff. Fanciful? Perhaps not so; for, as the author remarks, these little animals "were not only mates, but were friends, for life; for such is the way of the noblest hearts, such is the way of foxes." In his hundred clever and suggestive illustrations Mr. Seton maintains his reputation as not only an artist but a naturalist.

Shaw, Adele Marie, and **Beckwith,** Carmelita. The Lady of the Dynamos. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Shaw, Bernard G. (Edited by). Fabian Essays in Socialism. By Shaw, G. Bernard; Webb, Sidney; Clarke, William; Olivier, Sydney; Besant, Annie; Wallas, Graham; Bland, Hubert. 16mo, pp. 218. Boston: Ball Publishing Co. 50 cents net.

Slack, S. B. Early Christianity. 16mo, pp. 93. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Smith, Rev. William Walter. Religious Education—A Comprehensive Text Book. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 509. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co.

Snead, Georgie Tillman. Joy-Bells—Lyrics of Hope and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Edwin S. Gorham.

Soddy, Frederick. The Interpretation of Radium—Being the Substance of Six Free Popular Experimental Lectures Delivered at the University of Glasgow, 1908. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Stanford, Edward. Atlas of the Chinese Empire. Folio. London: China Inland Mission.

This superb volume serves as a comment not only on the advance of Christian missions, but also on the wonderful progress made in geographical and topographical science as far as concerns a remote and for many years little known region of the Far East. The mechanical execution of the work is as admirable as its completeness. Here we have separate maps of the eighteen provinces of China proper on a scale of 1 : 3,000,000, that is, about

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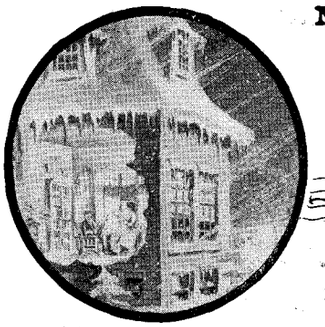

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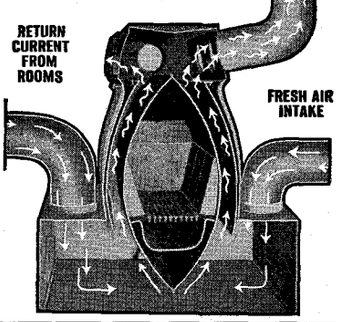

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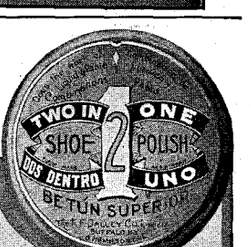

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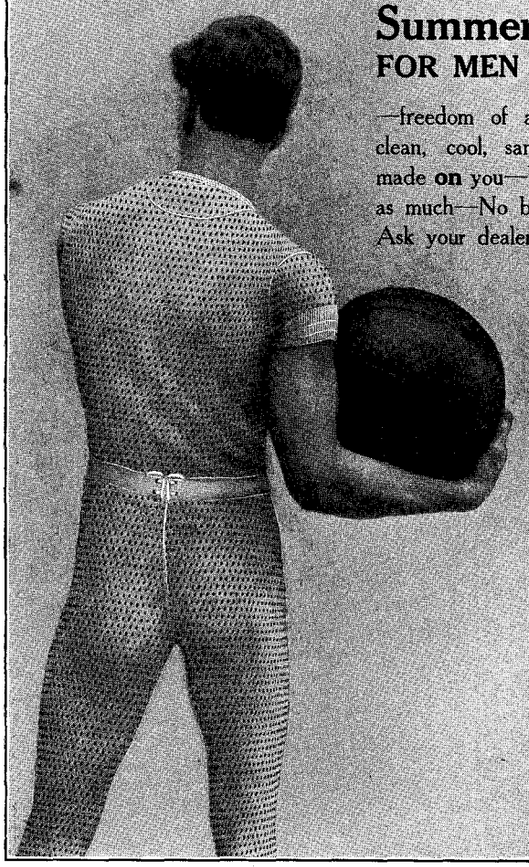

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47 miles to the inch; and of the four great dependencies on the scale of 1 : 7,500,000, or nearly 120 miles to the inch. About 20 of the more recent surveys, chiefly English, but including those made by German and French authorities, have been utilized in this compilation. The spelling of the names has been fixt in accordance with the British postal atlas. Among the prefatory matter is to be found a list of all Protestant mission stations, and the volume closes with an index of sixteen quadruple-columned pages.

This atlas is a delight to handle, and its usefulness and value will be appreciated not more by those who are interested in missions than by political writers, journalists, and educators. At this period in the history of Eastern development this unique work comes from the press with especial timeliness.

Stanton, Theodore. A Manual of American Literature. Pp. 493. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The fact that the present volume of American literature is largely a product of Cornell University indicates at once its high character. It is edited by Mr. Theodore Stanton in collaboration with members of the faculty. As one of the famous Tauchnitz series, it is further entitled to serious consideration. This "Tauchnitz Edition" is an outgrowth of the "Collection of British Authors" instituted by Baron Bernhard Tauchnitz in Leipsic in 1841. For many years no distinctive place was given to American men of letters, but when once it was recognized that the literature on this side of the Atlantic deserved attention, many of our best-known authors were duly honored. According to the list given in the present work, the series now includes about sixty American names.

The first two sections of the "Manual of American Literature" cover the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods and are from the pen of the late Moses Coit Tyler. Next follows the literature of the nineteenth century under the headings:—The Historians; The Novelists; The Poets; The Essayists and the Humorists; The Orators and the Divines; The Scientists; The Periodicals. It will be noted that the range of subjects is rather more comprehensive than that usually covered by similar works. A particularly new feature is a study of American periodicals. The writer of this chapter explains that the addition of such a subject is most pertinent, inasmuch as our best literature orginally appeared in periodicals and the development of our taste has been guided in large measure by critical journals. Altogether, this volume shows painstaking, conscientious effort and accurate literary judgment. It will prove of inestimable benefit in the class-room, altho its value ought not to be limited to its use as a text-book.

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Stephen, Leslie. The Playground of Europe. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Stowe, A. Monroe. English Grammar Schools in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 8vo, pp. 200. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University.

Strindberg, August. Translated by Ziegler, Francis J. Swanwhite—A Fairy Drama. 12mo, pp. 107. Philadelphia: Brown Bros. $1 net.

Tolman, William H. Social Engineering. 8vo, pp. 384. New York: McGraw Publishing Co.

The term "social engineering" is applied by the author to include all methods by which the relations between the employer and the employee, between labor and capital, may be improved. The complaining party in such relations has generally been the employee and this work is largely taken up with the treatment of his case and suggestions as to the betterment of his conditions. The book is written in a strictly scientific method and deals with facts, figures, and actualities. Thus we find chapters on museums of safety, *i.e.*, of sanitary devices and safety appliances for running machinery; on social insurance, pensions, cooperation, profit-sharing, housing, recreation, and affiliated subjects. The editor styles the efforts of himself and his collaborators "welfare work"; and so indeed it is, and Andrew Carnegie well says, in his introduction to the volume, that by the perusal of it "the hearts of those will be touched who have the welfare of their fellows at heart, and the heads of those will be convinced who wish the condition of the laboring people improved. . . . It is by the efforts of individual firms that the right solution of the problem will be furnished, and not through Socialism, which can only talk speculatively, while individuals can work practically, curing evils that Socialists point out."

Vance, Louis Joseph. The Bronze Bell. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Whitaker, Herman. The Planter—A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 535. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Williams, Jesse Lynch. Mr. Cleveland—A Personal Impression. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents net.

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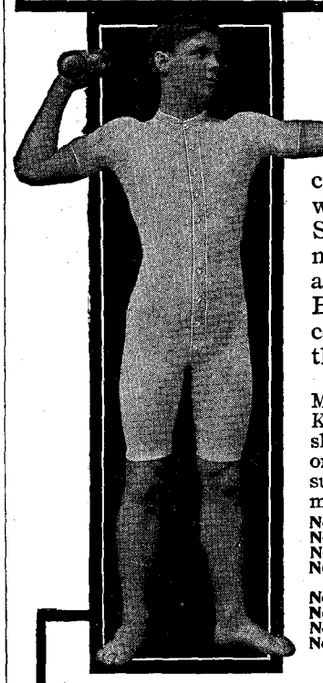

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CURRENT POETRY

The Final Mystery at Eleusis

By Henry Newbolt

[This myth is believed to have come from Egypt to Greece, and there to have formed part of the doctrine communicated to the initiated at the Eleusinian Mysteries. If this be so, it is important as a source to which may be traced certain aspects of the modern belief in the persistence of personality after death, and of the assurance felt by most religious thinkers that the individual soul, tho merged in the Universal, will not lose the memory or the affections of its earthly life.—H. N.]

Hear now, O Soul, the last command of all—
  When thou hast left thine every mortal mark,
And by the road that lies beyond recall
  Won through the desert of the burning dark,
Thou shalt behold within a garden bright
A well, beside a cypress ivory-white.

Still is that well, and in its waters cool
  White, white and windless sleeps that cypress-tree;
Who drinks but once from out her shadowy pool
  Shall thirst no more to all eternity.
Forgetting all, by all forgotten clean,
His soul shall be with that which hath not been.

But thou, tho thou be trembling with thy dread,
  And parched with thy desire more fierce than flame,
Think on the stream wherefrom thy life was fed,
  And that diviner fountain whence it came.
Turn thee and cry—behold it is not far—
Unto the hills where living waters are.

"Lord, tho I lived on Earth, the child of Earth,
  Yet was I fathered by the starry sky:
Thou knowest I came not of the shadows' birth,
  Let me not die the death that shadows die.
Give me to drink of the sweet spring that leaps
From Memory's fount, wherein no cypress sleeps."

Then shalt thou drink, O Soul, and therewith slake
  The immortal longing of thy mortal thirst;
So of thy Father's life shalt thou partake,
  And be forever that thou wert at first.
Lost in remembered loves, yet thou more thou
With them shalt reign in never-ending *Now*.

—*The Spectator* (London).

The Poets

By Wilfred Funk

Hushed in the softened evening light they stand
  Along the shelves—my books—their gracious forms
  Scarce visible in the after-glow that warms
The sun-set room into a fairy-land.

And yet I feel their presence, and there throng
  Into my mind the anguish and the joys,
  The fatal Helens and the fallen Troys
That made their music and their golden song.

—*Nassau Literary Magazine.*

Algernon Charles Swinburne

(*Ob. April* 10, 1909)

By Coulson Kernahan

Had some old Pagan slept a thousand years,
  To wake to-day, and stretching to the stars
  Gaunt arms of longing, called on Venus, Mars,
Juno and Jove, Apollo and his peers;
And heard, for answer, echoing from the spheres,
  "Thy gods are gone: the gods of old are dead.
  It is by Christ thou shalt be comforted,
The pitying God who wipes away all tears."

Such answer had there come, deaf ears, in scorn
  Had turned the Pagan, and deaf ears turn we
To other voices, on this April morn,
  Since he who sang the sunrise and the sea
Shall sing no more. Deaf are we and forlorn.
  The gods are dead, and dead is Poetry.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PRESIDENT TAFT BETWEEN SMILES

INTIMATE glimpses of the new President at work forms an interesting contrast to former sketches of Mr. Roosevelt's work-a-day methods. Lyman Beecher Stowe, who had the opportunity to observe Mr. Taft on one of his reception days in the cabinet room, describes part of his experience in *The Circle* (May). After a long wait, the head doorkeeper requested the visitors to form in line preparatory to the President's appearance. We read further:

At one o'clock the sliding doors rolled back and the great man stept forth. Every one rose and a thrill went round the room. The President smiled, and every one smiled back. It is safe to say that the President's smile is more infectious than that of any other member of the Optimists' Club of America. It is a big, wholesouled smile, altogether irresistible. It is surprizing how little Mr. Taft's photographs prepare one for the man himself. Altho weighing over three hundred pounds he does not look like a fat man. While he is good-natured and jovial, those terms give an entirely false idea of him. The impression of strength and keenness is much more dominant than these characteristics. He has a clear, ruddy complexion and a face that is not too heavy to be handsome.

Unlike most men, the nearer you come to him the better he looks. His eyes are his most remarkable feature. Were he insignificant in every other respect his eyes would mark him as no ordinary man. They are a red brown in shade, with curiously slanted lids, and they indicate kindness, shrewdness, inflexible determination. Their expression is constantly changing with lightning-like rapidity from mirthfulness to intense seriousness. There is disaster ahead of the individual who mistakes this big, smiling man's good nature for easygoingness.

One thing Mr. Taft's smile does is to banish embarrassment.

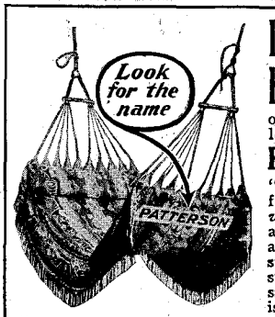
In spite of our vaunted equality and "I'm as good as you" assertion, the ordinary unofficial, undistinguished American citizen is rather nervous when he meets the president of the United States. The way Mr. Taft dispels this embarrassment with a glance and a smile is one of his small achievements, which must loom large in the aggregate. The smile is genuine, because the man back of it is genuine.

The Boston newspaper man was the first with an ax to grind. He came in behalf of some office-seeker or office-holder. He said in conclusion: "Mr. President, we simply want you to give Mr. —— a square deal."

The President replied (I do not pretend nor desire to quote him verbatim either here or later): "I shall give Mr. —— a square deal. A square deal for him and for every one else concerned. When I say a square deal I mean a square deal. I do not mean a figure of speech. I tell you frankly that from what I know of this case I do not like the look of it." And he looked at the journalist with a sternness which made him precipitately seek cover in his second item of business, which related to some kind of a prison-reform movement. After listening to him intently (Mr. Taft is a marvelous listener) the President said: "I approve of your aims, of course. As to your methods I can not express an opinion until I know more fully what they are. Put your plan on paper and send it to me. I shall not shade my opinions to suit the predilections of amateur reformers. Amateur reformers are too apt to get up a cult and then pronounce everything wicked that does not conform to their cult."

The next visitors to wait upon the President were a delegation of negroes:

They represented some organization to promote the industrial progress of their race in this country. Their chairman was an enormous negro with an expansive white waistcoat, a long and voluminous frock coat, a silk hat, and a gold-headed cane of massive proportions. Their spokesman was a small, slight negro, who looked scarcely over twenty. Probably his class-day oration was not a distant memory. After the seven delegates had been introduced the young orator stept forward and began to read in a well-modulated voice a typewritten memorial. The scene was striking. The great President, standing



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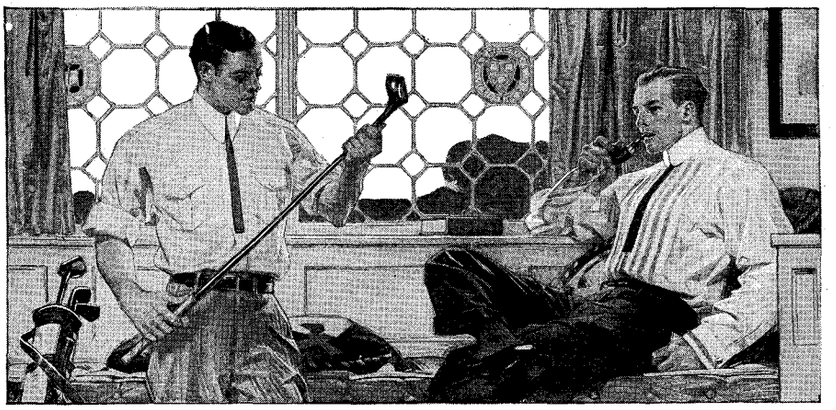

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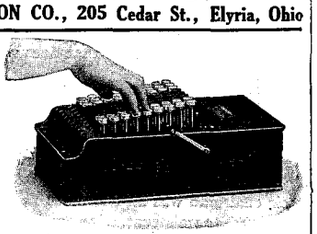

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just back of his cabinet chair, as erect and motionless as a general reviewing troops; the slight negro youth standing some eight feet in front of him, reading the well-written if somewhat flowery address. The other delegates standing in a semicircle with bowed heads, evidently deeply moved by the portentousness of the drama in which they were taking part. The memorial called to the President's attention the industrial progress of the race since slavery, thanked him for his friendly mention of them in various of his speeches, particularly his reference to them as "American citizens," humbly requested that he consider the advisability of recommending to Congress the appropriating of funds for the industrial education of their race, and concluding with a reference to a book on the industrial history of their race in this country, a copy of which they wished to present to him. As soon as the young spokesman finished reading, the chairman, with a ceremonious bow, handed the book to the President. He took it and said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this book. I shall read it with interest." This was one of the rare occasions on which the President did not so much as smile. I wondered if there came to his mind, as there did to mine, the Dred Scott decision of some fifty years before—the verdict which decreed that negroes were not persons. It is certainly a far cry from being pronounced chattels by the Supreme Court to being addrest as gentlemen by the Chief Magistrate.

At 3.45 the President was back in his private office and ready for lunch. The writer describes it thus:

It consisted of one large red apple, one large green apple, and a glass of water. This is all the lunch the President ever takes and frequently he omits even this. This has been Mr. Taft's habit for many years. He would delight the heart of the gentleman who is alleged to have written a two-volume book on the advantages of eating only two meals a day. An apple-donor recently wrote:

"*Dear Mr. President*—You must have eaten by now enough of those apples I sent you (date) by prepaid express to know what you think of them. Would you be so kind as to personally write me your opinion of them?"

But the heartless Mr. Carpenter allowed the President to munch away on the apples without knowledge that the donor was anxiously awaiting the presidential verdict. Lest this statement should cause hard feeling against the President among fruit-growers I will qualify it by admitting that I have no certain knowledge that he was eating the donor's apples at all.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in signing well-nigh innumerable documents, dictating letters, and conferring with three members of the cabinet.

HOW WE HAD THE EARTHQUAKE NEWS FIRST

A TYPICAL story of a newspaper man's grit and diplomacy is now being told in connection with the Sicilian earthquake. When Italy and the rest of Europe were groping madly for the first details of the disaster, people in the United States had read a complete account of the affair. The Associated Press had "beat" the world on the thrilling story. The man responsible for this international "steal" was Salvatore Cortesi, in charge of the Association's bureau in Rome. Cortesi rose from a bed where he lay sick with scarlet fever to take personal charge. A writer in the New

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York *Evening Post* tells the rest of the story as follows:

Cortesi was told that he couldn't get out of bed for three weeks. His assistants, fearing information of the important news event would shock him into a dangerous relapse, made every effort to keep word of it from him. The sixth sense, that old-time newspaper men have, told him that something important was transpiring. He eluded his physicians, got to the office, frightening the staff by his startling physical appearance, and went to work.

He already had some important news triumphs to his credit, not the least of which was his announcement to the United States that Pope Leo XIII. was dead before Europe and Italy had heard about it. He also had distinguished himself at the Algeciras convention and The Hague.

The sick chief rolled his sleeves up over his thin, fever-scarred arms, and organized his campaign. An emergency corps was perfected and sent out, and the windrows of messages that piled in from the south during the succeeding days were done into English, corrected, edited, and tossed to the cable transmitters. This getting off the messages was not easy. The government had reserved all of the wires for its own use.

With a diplomacy that would have distinguished an ambassador at the Court of St. James, he impressed upon those in authority the advantage of getting the details of desolation to those points from which succor might be expected. He found an able assistant in this connection in American Ambassador Griscom, who realized the important part the press was playing. The needed wires were obtained.

As a result, the Associated Press, beginning on December 28, was able to give a connected running story of the great disaster which robbed the globe of 200,000 inhabitants. The first word of trouble was from Monteleone, Calabria, followed shortly by cablegrams from Cantanzaro and other places in Calabria. None of these gave an inkling of the immensity of the disaster, but, pieced together, they indicated that there had been another earthquake in or about the "heel of the boot."

The dispatch that first hinted at the size of the disaster was from Catania, and told of a tidal wave which had injured three vessels. Reference to the shipping registers showed that the vessels were of large tonnage. To the trained minds in the cableroom, the wave spelled death and destruction on shore.

Cortesi at Rome took hold of a situation as follows: His correspondent at Messina was dead in the ruins of his house. Communication by telegraph, cable, rail, and sea with the zone of disaster was cut off. Refugees had not yet reached the surrounding towns. His "flying squadron" was on its way, but still far from the story.

There was nothing to do but to pick up the disconnected bits of rumored horror and deduct the facts. Mr. Cortesi, with New York ever in his mind, hurried story after story to the cables, sowing the seed from which grew the organized American relief which came so quickly that the old world was astounded. Washington and the Red Cross promptly responded and funds began to flow into Rome. Americans in the earthquake zone were determined, and the *Scorpion* at Constantinople was located as the nearest United States war vessel to the disaster.

Howard Thompson, chief of the Paris bureau, was ordered to Cortesi's assistance, but meanwhile the latter had had a great stroke of luck. Kellogg Durland, an American newspaper man, happened to be in Rome at the time. Cortesi promptly engaged him and sent him to Messina.

Durland started out with Guido Pardo, an Italian correspondent with whom he had worked and bunked in the Greek war, the Russian-Japanese war, and the Russian revolution. Pardo was to act as colleague and interpreter. The two took the first train out from Rome to Naples. The cars were occupied exclusively by army officers and correspondents, all chattering out their surmises.

When the train stopt at Naples there was a mad dash for cabs, carriages, and conveyances to the water front. Like the front of a tidal wave the officers and newspaper men swept across the city. Arrived at the dock Durland learned that no one could get on the Italian ships, all of which had been commissioned by the government, without a passport. He was stumped.

Pardo, by chance, heard some one in the street say

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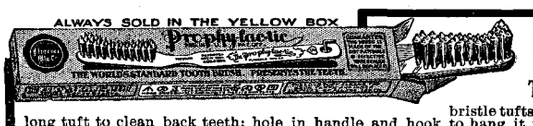

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that there was a German ship in the harbor about to sail for Messina. They hastily rowed out to the only ship bearing a German flag. Was the captain about to sail for Messina? He was. Would he take the American correspondent and his friend? He would. In forty minutes they were off, while a mob of Italian and French correspondents, all with their passports carefully buttoned in their coats, bit their lips and hoped the government would soon move a ship.

Durland and Pardo reached Messina twenty-four hours before any other correspondents. They stumbled about in the ruins of the city under the cloud of dark volcanic dust and learned for the first time the extent of the disaster, and then engaged in a wild hunt for a wire. They found one a mile from the city on the railway to Palermo. Here the first news dispatch from the vicinity of Messina was filed.

The telegraph wire was simply a tapped wire run down into a freight car. But the first message that reached Rome was filed by Durland the next morning at Catania, which he reached after an eleven-hour train ride in a car filled with wounded and dying. During the day he hastened back to Messina.

The journalists from Naples arrived the next morning. They all decided to return to Naples at once to write their "impressions." Their vessel was still in the harbor at nightfall. They were still there at breakfast time the next day. Pardo had forwarded a report from Catania twenty-four hours before, so that Durland did not share the frenzy of the picked European journalists. Pardo gained passage on a French torpedo boat and forwarded another bundle of telegrams from a point outside of Reggio.

The two Associated Press men remained in Messina a fortnight, with the exception of a day or two spent in a trip to Naples and Rome, tramping miles over the ruins, now sleeping in wet clothing on the quay, getting an occasional night on a German, French, or English war vessel, but constantly sending out the precious messages which enabled the organization to triumph continually over the flower of old-world journalism.

HOW BUCHANAN LEFT THE WHITE HOUSE

A pathetic reminiscence of President Buchanan was told by the late Senator Allison in a handful of his recollections which were put down by a magazine writer some time before the Senator's death. To quote from the *Review of Reviews* (May):

"I did not know President Buchanan personally," said Senator Allison, "but I saw him at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration. I remember particularly his departure. He was driving to the Baltimore and Ohio station with his bags piled upon the driver's seat. It was an old, white, haggard face that peered out of the window, and no one gave it a friendly greeting. There was no escort and seemingly no regret at his departure from the capital where he had been Chief Magistrate. There may have been some person in the carriage with him, but apparently he was alone. It was a pathetic picture of the sad closing of a career. Buchanan had struggled twenty years for the Presidency, and was an old man when finally elected. He was constantly over a political volcano while in the White House. Pledges and promises of twenty years were brought to him for redemption, and there were not places for one-fourth of those who presented their political promissory notes. His term closed with a divided nation, and his own party disrupted, and himself blamed for conditions absolutely beyond his

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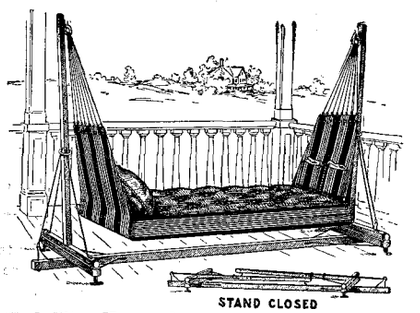

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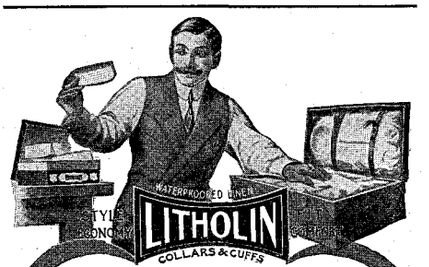

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control. At this distance, and in the light of knowledge and experience, the picture of Buchanan on that March day in 1861 looks more pitiful to me than it then seemed."

HOW SINGERS OBTAIN GOLDEN NOTES

THOSE of us who have had the opportunity to hear the stars of the opera will enjoy a novel picture of these personalities which is sketched by George Middleton in the May *Bookman*. "Top Notes and Bank Notes" is his caption, and he goes on to prove that usually those who have the first are well able, despite temperamental eccentricities, to obtain the second. The writer tells Jenny Lind's story thus:

Chance discovered Jenny Lind's voice; as is not generally known, she was a successful child actress. Her real future, however, was marked out for her from the first song interpolated by accident in a play. She was soon cast in operatic rôles, and at the Royal Theater, Stockholm, in 1840, for sixty-nine performances received about one hundred pounds a year. In 1841, she studied with Signor Garcia, a brother of Malibran, and it is instructive to note she paid twenty francs an hour. In 1844, she refused an annual salary of about one thousand pounds, "with benefits," to stay permanently in Germany. She knew her voice belonged to the world. She sang five times in Vienna (1846) for fifty pounds a performance with extra benefit. It was in 1847 she made her second contract to appear in London, the first one with Bunn having caused her endless legal complications.

The Lumley contract was substantially as follows:

1. An honorarium of one hundred and twenty thousand francs for the season, reckoned from April 14 to August 20, 1847.

2. A furnished house, a carriage, and a pair of horses free of charge, for the season.

3. A further sum of twenty thousand francs, if Mlle. Lind wished to spend a month in Italy before her début, for the purpose of studying the language or for rest.

4. Liberty to cancel the engagement if, after her first appearance, she felt dissatisfied at the measure of its success and wished to discontinue her performances.

5. Mlle. Lind was not to sing at concerts, public or private, for her own emolument.

In 1846, the now famous *diva* refused an unparalleled offer from the Czar to sing five months at St. Petersburg for a salary of fifty-six thousand francs per month, a sum equaling eleven thousand pounds. It was her appearance in this country under P. T. Barnum's management, however, which brought Jenny Lind's name near to us. She was to receive one thousand dollars a performance and all expenses for one hundred and fifty concerts to be given within one year. This was eventually changed, so that she received a half share of the profits whenever the receipts were above five thousand five hundred dollars. As the returns sometimes equalled fifteen thousand dollars, her share on the first six concerts alone was thirty thousand dollars. Incidentally it is recorded she gave away that sum in New York for charities. At the expiration of her contract with Barnum, she sang forty additional recitals on her own speculation. She appeared little after this and lived a retired life for nearly forty years.

Adelina Patti was even a greater financial genius than Jenny Lind. The writer quotes Colonel Mapleson as saying that "no one ever approached Patti in the art of obtaining from a manager the greatest possible sum he could by any possibility contrive to pay." We read further:

The musical miracle was the spoiled darling of her day, and she never failed to obtain exactly what she wanted. She was first engaged in London, in 1861, by Mapleson, to sing four nights "on approval," and, in case of success, to obtain forty pounds a week. This contract was not fulfilled, however, for being hard prest financially, she had borrowed fifty pounds from a rival manager, and her receipt proved practically a contract. This was the beginning of a career so dazzling that its successive steps are simply a series of increasing banknotes. A few statements will suffice. In 1872 she obtained in London two hundred

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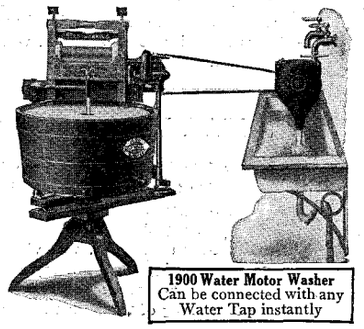

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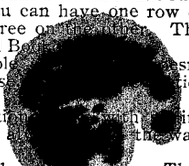

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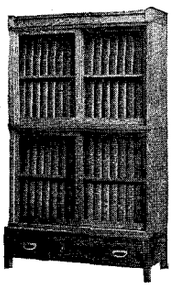

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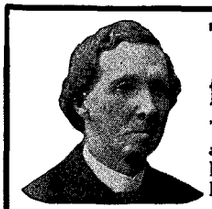

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guineas a night, since she insisted on having more than Christine Nilsson, who was receiving two hundred pounds. She sang twice a week. Ten years later, she was given five thousand dollars a night! Her famous contract to sing in America provided that the money should be paid her at two o'clock on the day she sang, also a drawing-room and sleeping-car to be especially built for her with conservatory and fernery, etc. Further, there was to be deposited to her credit fifty thousand dollars for payment of the last ten performances—Patti's favorite device. She thus received about twenty times what Mario and Grisi got. Her private car, incidentally, cost sixty thousand dollars and contained a silver bath and gold keys to the doors—to say nothing of a two-thousand-dollar piano. Patti gave to the manager only her voice and her costumes. Her drawing capacity justified this: "Lucia," as an example, was sung to an average of fourteen thousand dollars. "Traviata" drew more, since she sang more notes: it was a frequent occurrence among the poorer music-lovers to buy a club ticket and each take turns at hearing her for twenty minutes; if one overstayed his time he paid for the entire ticket. Some mathematicians computed, by dividing number of notes sung by sum paid, that in "Semiramide" Patti received 42⅝ cents for each note; this was found to be just 7 1/10 cents per note more than Rossini got for writing the whole opera. Interpretative art has always earned more than the creative, as this illustrates. During the "Patti epidemic" in San Francisco, she often sang to twenty-five thousand dollars. She herself received at about this time eight thousand dollars for each performance at the Cincinnati Music Festival. In forming some estimate of the fortune she has earned it must be remembered, too, that she enjoyed over forty years of actual career. Her famous and habitual series of successive farewells alone were unparalleled money-makers, and tho her alst disastrous visit to our shores was humiliating to a degree, she still draws whenever she sings in London; for her English people are always loyal to a personality—witness Albani also—no matter what substance remains of a golden memory.

SHEAR WIT

Tack About.—The late Bishop Potter once in his early days had occasion to officiate at a christening in a small fishing-village on the Massachusetts coast. The proud father, a young fisherman, awkwardly holding his first-born daughter, was visibly embarrassed under the scrutiny of the many eyes in the congregation, and his nervousness was not decreased by the sudden wailing of the infant as they stood at the font.

When the time for baptism of the babe arrived the Bishop noticed that the father was holding the child so that its fat little legs pointed toward the font.

"Turn her this way," he whispered, but the father was too disconcerted to hear or understand.

"Turn her feet around," the Bishop whispered again; and still there was no response. The situation was fast becoming critical, when an ancient mariner in the back of the church came to the rescue. Putting his weather-beaten hand to his mouth he roared across the room, "Head her to the wind, Jack."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"With a Big, Big D."—A couple of city men were playing golf when they saw an old gentleman looking at them wistfully. They asked him to join the game, which he did with alacrity. He was mild in speech and manner and played well. But once when he had made a foozle he ejaculated vehemently the word "Assouan!"

A few moments later, when he had made another bad play, he repeated:

"Assouan!"

The fourth time he said this one of his new-made friends said:

"I do not want to be inquisitive, but will you tell me why you say 'Assouan' so often?"

"Well," said the old gentleman, "isn't that the biggest dam in the world?"

He was a Presbyterian clergyman.—*Pick Me Up.*

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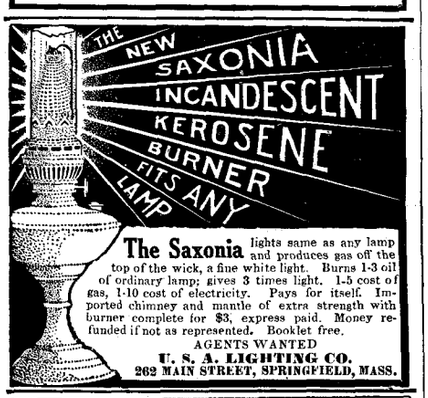

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No Hurry.—The minister of a certain parish in Scotland was walking one misty night through a street in the village when he fell into a deep hole. There was no ladder by which he could make his escape, and he began to shout for help. A laborer passing heard his cries, and, looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him, whereupon the laborer remarked, "Weel, weel, ye needn kick up sic a noise. You'll no be needed afore Sawbath, an' this is only Wednesday nicht."—*The Argonaut.*

The Answer.—"What's the purpose of that freak bill you've introduced?"

"Nothing simpler," replied the Western legislator. "You read about the bill in the papers, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"And heard many people discussing it?"

"I did."

"Well, that's the answer."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

A Puzzle.—BILL—"Thought you always smoked Havanna cigars?"

JILL—"So I do."

"It says 'Colorado' on that box you just handed me."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The More the Worse.—Cardinal Logue, during his visit to Pocantico Hills, was asked how many sermons a preacher could prepare in a week.

Smiling, Cardinal Logue answered:

"If the preacher is a man of extraordinary ability, he can prepare one sermon; if a man of average ability, two; if a blockhead, ten or twelve."—*Washington Star.*

Began Young.—When Mark Twain was a boy at school in Hannibal, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* reports a veteran Missourian as saying, the schoolmaster once set the class to writing a composition on "The Result of Laziness." Young Clemens, at the end of an hour, handed in as his composition a blank slate.

A Steady Flow.—A truly eloquent parson had been preaching for an hour or so on the immortality of the soul.

"I looked at the mountains," he declaimed, "and could not help thinking, 'Beautiful as you are, you will be destroyed, while my soul will not.' I gazed upon the ocean and cried, 'Mighty as you are you will eventually dry up, but not I!'"—*Everybody's.*

The Story of Esaw Wood.—Esaw Wood sawed wood.

Esaw Wood *would* saw wood!

All the wood Esaw Wood saw Esaw Wood would saw. In other words, all the wood Esaw saw to saw Esaw sought to saw.

Oh, the wood Wood would saw! And oh, the wood-saw with which Wood would saw wood.

But one day Wood's wood-saw would saw no wood, and thus the wood Wood sawed was not the wood Wood would saw if Wood's wood-saw would saw wood.

Now, Wood would saw wood with a wood-saw that would saw wood, so Esaw sought a saw that would saw wood.

One day Esaw saw a saw saw wood as no other wood-saw Wood saw would saw wood.

In fact, of all the wood-saws Wood ever saw saw wood Wood never saw a wood-saw that would saw wood as the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood would saw wood, and I never saw a wood-saw that would saw as the wood-saw Wood saw would saw until I saw Esaw Wood saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Now Wood saws wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Oh, the wood the wood-saw Wood saw saw would saw!

Oh, the wood Wood's woodshed would shed when Wood would saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood!

Finally, no man may ever know how much wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw, if the wood-saw Wood saw would saw all the wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

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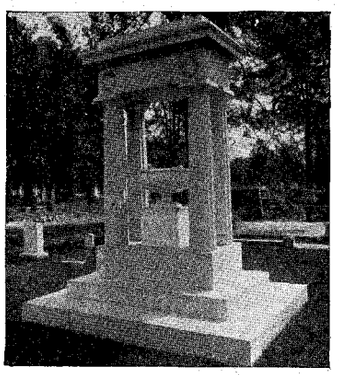

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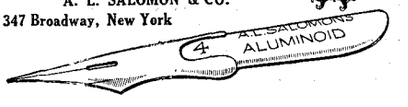

Plenty of Good Company.—The way of the transgressor may be hard, but it isn't lonesome.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Truer Lover.—SHE (at the piano)—"I presume you are a true lover of music, are you not?"

HE—"Yes, I am; but pray don't stop playing on my account."—*Judge.*

Fall of the Mighty.—"Teddy bears at half price" is a shop-window sign that carries its own moral.—*Providence Journal.*

Cynical.—"My wife can cook," said the benedict proudly.

"Don't worry! Maybe she won't," answered the bachelor.—*Life.*

At the Glee Club.—DIRECTOR (in a thundering voice)—"Why on earth don't you come in when I tell you to?"

FIRST BASS (meekly)—"How can a fellow get in if he can't find his key?"—*Yale Record.*

"Nuff Said."—BROWN—"What did your wife say about your being so late home the other night?"

JONES—"Nothing at all. She just sat down at the piano and played 'Tell me the old, old story.'"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Easy.—"In what condition was the Patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet-looking boy.—*Illustrated Bits.*

Who Would Think It?—The renowned M. Blowitz once wrote from Paris to the London *Times:* "*La Liberté* is one of those amphibious journals that, waiting to see which way the wind blows, sometimes unexpectedly turn the scale."—*Christian Register.*

Selah.—The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.—*United Presbyterian.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 1.—Five persons are killed and many are seriously injured in a May Day riot in Buenos Ayres.

The Turkish parliament decides to send a commission to investigate the massacres in Syria, to organize a military court to try the rioters, and to appropriate $100,000 to relieve distress in that district.

May 3.—Tewfik Pasha and his Cabinet resign, but are requested by the Sultan to remain in office.

The Aeronautical Society in London presents its gold medal to Wilbur and Orville Wright.

May 4.—The Shah of Persia accepts the Russo-British proposals for reform.

Two hundred thousand men are reported to be on strike in Buenos Ayres.

May 5.—Hilmi Pasha is chosen Grand Vizier, and Mullah Sahib Sheik-ul-Islam in the Turkish Cabinet.

May 6.—The Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Employees' Association defy the French government and claim the right to strike against the State.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 1.—The Federal Treasury report of receipts and expenditures for April shows a deficit for the month of about $3,000,000.

May 3.—The commodities clause cases created by the Hepburn Railroad Rate Bills are decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It sustains the government's contention that the clause is constitutional, but holds that a carrier may own stock in a producing company and at the same time transport the products of that company.

May 4.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela are completely reestablished at an audience given by President Taft to Minister Rojas.

GENERAL

April 30.—Hundreds of persons are killed and property worth millions of dollars is destroyed by a series of tornadoes in the Southern States.

May 5.—The second National Peace Conference adjourns in Chicago, after passing resolutions favoring international arbitration.

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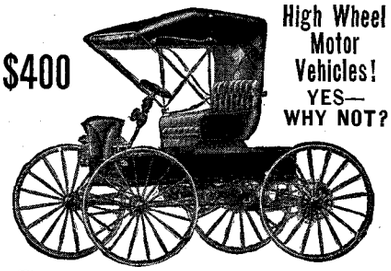

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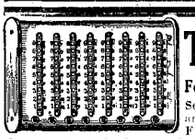

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Recreation articles now in preparation by our editors are of particular interest to the Summer Traveler.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"I. B.," Centralia, Ill.—"I am interested in the history of the pronoun form '*whomever*.' It appears in the Standard Dictionary, but not, so far as I know, in the International. Hence I conclude that it is a modern form only and perhaps a very late one. Can you give an example of its use in literature?"

Practically all the latest unabridged dictionaries contain the word "whomever" as the objective case of "whoever." Barclay ("Works," vol. iii., p. 215) has the following: "For *whomever* God loves, He loves them in Christ." Pennington gives this illustration: "When the Father draws, *whomever* He draws may come."

"G. J. B.," Toronto, Can.—"Please give the plural of 'Knight Templar.'"

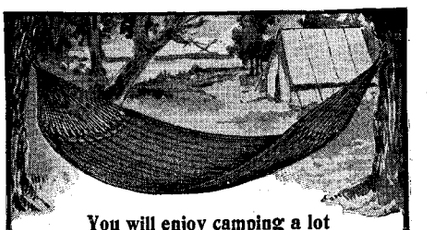
"Knights Templars" is the plural according to the following rule of grammar: "When two titles are made equally prominent, they are both varied to form the plural; as, the *Lords Bishops* of Durham and St. David's; the *Knights Baronets*. Both parts being (apparently) equally prominent are changed in *Knight Templar*."

"H. W.," New London, Ind.—"Should the pronunciation of a word ever be changed when reading poetry in order to make a perfect rime, such as 'hearth' to rime with 'mirth'?

Words should not be mispronounced for the purpose of rime. However, there are two ways of pronouncing the word "hearth"—*harth and hurth* (the vowel in the first as in "arm," the second as in "berth"—a perfect rime with "mirth").

"L. N. S.," Cropwell, Ala.—"(1) Which is correct, 'alright,' 'allright,' or 'all right'? (2) In the sentence 'This man has a *good deal* of money,' is the expression 'good deal' permissible?'

(1) The correct form is "all right," altho about three centuries ago the expression 'alright' had some vogue. (2) The term "good deal" is an English idiom, and as such is correct.



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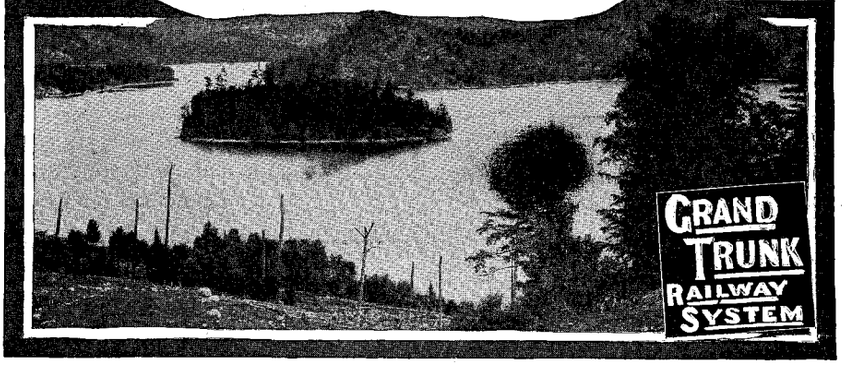

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